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NOVEMBER 4, 1921

10c. a Copy

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly



Fighters Are Needed Now!

How YOU Can Carry the Trenches of Indecision

\$3000

\$200

A story from the front lines of business—

All of us have at some time found our minds in No Man's Land. A place of indefinite outlines, a haze, a splintered wreckage, pockmarked with wandering thoughts like the shell holes beyond the parapets. We have longed for a keen, active brain, which, once over the top on its definite mission, nothing could stop.

Take the trenches over there. There were two hundred thousand men studying Pelmanism. A trying place to improve the mind. But if they could smash through the red game of war with their bodies intact, they wanted to hold their own in the civil struggle.

Some, of course, were studying for a higher niche in the army.

From far fronts they have written us—thousands of these fighters. We pick one letter from random—a"buck" private's own narrative, written only after he had learned a costly lesson back in his Ohio home.

"Dusk. That's where my story starts. Dusk on Flanders fields-semidarkness in the ambulance in which I lay. As the driver half turned his car now and then along the roadway, we could see through the slit of glass the flare of the big guns along the front, just warming up.



"We were done—going down the lines.
Glad it was over, but
sorry for our Buddies out there. Dusk-and across from me a Buddy fumbling in his pack.

"They are there,' he said with a sigh of relief.

"And then he told me about the set of Little Gray Books he had lugged so faithfully—Pelman books. Of course I had known about Pelmanism, but I had never thought about improving my mind when gambling with my

"Down at the 'Base' we saw them carry away to the "delouser" the much-inhabited o.d., and all our souvenirs. But the Little Gray Books went with my new companion—from the dressing table to his bunk in Ward 2. My thoughts were mostly of home—I couldn't have concentrated if freedom hung in the balance.

"I was among the first of the casuals to be shipped away—back to the States and 'final papers.' I soon found my self in the grip of wander-lust—dissatisfied, jumping from one job to another. And one day I walked into a private office in a big factory in Cleveland.

"There was my friend who had mastered Pelmanism between dressings in an overseas hospital. And there on his desk, the Little Gray Rooks. I went out into that factory to work. I will always remember that talk we had before I got the job.

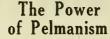
"'Many people today are living half lives,' my Buddy said. 'Their mental engines are running at slow speed. They are not making full use of their brain power. They are troubled with all kinds of inertias, held down below the level of their natural ability. We must free our energies from these clogging inertias, open up the reservoirs of power and make our minds keen, clear, bright and efficient. You have at your service a method which will enable them to do this. You saw me over there taking advantage of it. And the best time for you to begin is Now.'

"He handed me the Pelman books—scarred from use in billet and trench and dugout.

"I went into them with heart and soul. The lesson had been driven home. I had waited long—but not too long. I wanted to gather my soattered thoughts, to be able to concentrate on the work before me, to forget the wanderlust, the far places, I studied hard. I knew what it was to burn the midnight oil.

"But from the first my keen study brought me rewards—financial, mental, social. What a pity I hadn't seen before—what a pity thousands of others have never read the Little Gray Books. From \$1200 a year I went to \$2400 in six months—and now, 15 months later, I am earning \$6000.

"Pelmanism aroused in me the determination to succeed. It taught me how to get through the dense and tractless waste of inertia, beyond which lies success, the envied goal."



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Banish These Defects

Among defects which keep so many men and women back are:

Forgetfulness Brain-Fag Inertia Weakness of Will Lack of Ideas Indefiniteness

Mind-Wandering Indecision Shyness Lack of System Mental Confusion

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Remain calm and unflurried when faced with a erisis.

Master difficult subjects easily.

Have a strong personality,

Have a strong will.

Be a persuasive talker.

Convince people who are doubtful or even hostile

Decide quickly and correctly.

Solve knotty problems easily.

Remember what you read.

Remember details as well as main principles.

Have an accurate and ready memory. Remember dates, statistics, faces, telephone

numbers, and long lists of facts.

Concentrate your mind on one thing for a long

Work hard without suffering from brain-fag. Take responsibility.

Earn a larger income than you did a year ago.

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Here are qualities Pelmanism develops. Qualities of the utmost practical value to you, whatever your position in life may be.

- -Concentration

- -Concentration
 -Observation
 -Observation
 -Perception
 -Judgment
 -Initiative
 -Will-power
 -Decision
 -Resourcefulness
 -Organising Power
 -Forcefulness
- -Executive -Self-confidence
- -Driving Power -Self-control
- -Reliability -Salesmanship
 -Originality
 -A Reliable
 Memory

These are qualities which make the difference between leader and follower, between one who dares and does, and one who weakly drifts through life, between Success and Failure. And these are the qualities you can develop by means of Pelmanism.

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The Pelman Course is founded on the experiences of over 650,000 men and women who have trained on Pelman lines. It also embodies the latest discoveries in Practical Psychology. Sir William Robertson Nicoll, the editor of the "British Weckly," says:

"Psychology as a science remained largely outside the ken of the average man until the finding of the scientists was linked up with the facts of everyday life by Pelmanism. Pelmanism makes available for practical purposes what the scientific investigator has discovered by years of patient laboratory research."

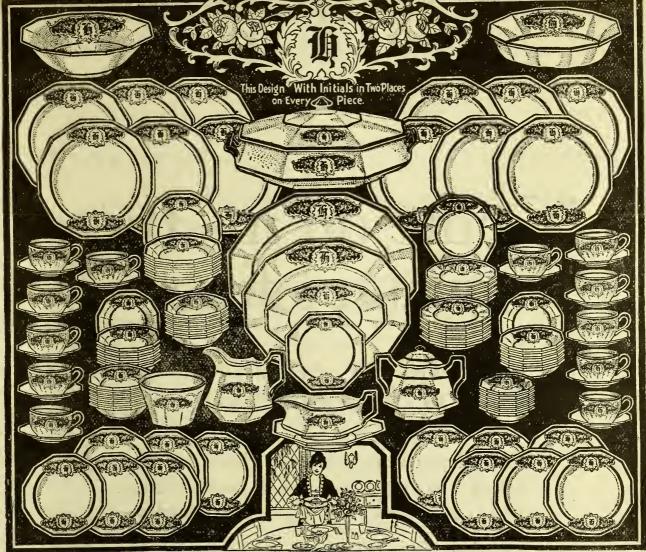
"For practical purposes." Note this phrase. Pelmanism is essentially practical. It provides a course of mental training which benefits everyone who practices it. Everyone. Scarcely a profession, business, trade or occupation in the world is unrepresented in the long roll of Pelman students

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NOVEMBER 4, 1921

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PAGE 5

November First, Three Years Ago

The Story of How the Break-Through in the Argonne Was Brought About

By T. H. Thomas

HE Battle of the First of November marked the final, the knock-out round of the Meuse-Argonne, and was the most successful and most critically important operation in the brief but lively history of the A. E. F. Its importance has hardly been grasped by Americans (Belleau Wood and a vaguely mythical "Battle of Chateau-Thierry" are still referred to as the high spots of the A. E. F.), and in our reports and histories it is lumped in under the tamely official heading of the Third Phase. It was too quick and clean-cut, perhaps, too competent and professional a victory to arouse the dramatic interest that gathers around desperate efforts and heroic but unsuccessful attempts. And in fact, it did not call forth our hardest fighting in the Meuse-Argonne—that took place during the Second Phase. Most of the divisions who fought out that round of gruelling in-fighting—the First and Thirty-second and Fourth, for

instance, to mention only three of them—were not in line for the final go on the first of November. But we should not forget that they did a great part in putting it over. turned over to the divisions who replaced them not only the ground gained, the toughest and roughest ground imaginable, but over also an turned enemy thoroughly beat-en up. It was their steady hammering which made the knockout possible.

November 1st was D day not only in the Meuse-Argonne but pretty much along the whole front. Our attack was the American contribution to a final decisive effort of the Allied Armies from the North Sea to the Meuse; a general last round of the great series of concentric offensives which Foch had begun on September 26th. On that

opening day, the old front which for four years had held fast against every Allied assault went by the board at the first crack. The Second Phase had cleaned up the fifty-seven varieties of positions—second and support and intermediate and switch lines—which lay behind it.

At the end of the Second Phase, the Boche had been pushed halfway out of France, and stood on his last organize! line of defence. This was a series of positions carefully selected and fortified long before, solidly linked up and duly baptized by a hyphenated combination of epithets, each for its own link, sausage fashion: Hermann, Hunding, Brunhilde and Kriemhilde. This line had been seriously bitten into in several places, in our own sector for one, but it still held together as a whole, and covered at a safe distance the great railway which formed the main lateral line of communication running along behind the German front.

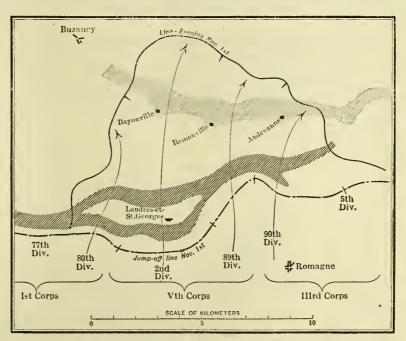
Battered as it was, moreover, the German Army still had fight left in it and still held together as an organization. Along this line it could be kept together, fought, supplied, and to a certain extent manœuvred; and here the enemy hoped to make a last stand on French soil if they were allowed to, or at least to stand long enough to protect an orderly retirement to a more distant line beyond the frontier. This result was the thing above all others to be avoided. On this line, therefore, it was necessary to strike the enemy promptly and hard; so promptly that he could not disengage and make good his retirement before the blow fell, and so hard that he could never pull himself together again.

Upon the issue of this final assault depended not only the success or failure of the Meuse-Argonne operation, but also the manner of the ending of the war upon the Western Front. It was to determine whether the Allied campaign of 1918 was

campaign of 1918 was to end merely as a successful advance or in a victory which shoul I break the back of the Germany Army.

In this final assault, the task cut out for us in the Meuse-Argonne was as difficult as any along the whole

First Army, The A. E. F., and the French Fourth Army were to strike north in aconverging drive toward Mezières Sedan, thus finishing up the job on which they had set to work five weeks before. To carry out this general mission, the French had to begin by crossing the Aisne and breaking through the Brunhilde Stellung, which had held them up for the past fortnight. On the same day the First Army had to break through the remainder of the Kriemhilde and carry the great sweep of high ground which rose to the north of



The dark shading indicates the strong German forward position against which American troops moved in the early stages of the attack which resulted in the final rupture of the enemy line in the Battle of the Meuse-Argonne. The light shading represents the Freya Stellung, on which depended the whole German line west of the Meuse and the safety of the vital railroad to the north

our front. Next day, we were to push on by the left past Buzancy, and then to join up with the French at Boult-aux-Bois, the whole movement being carried through so rapidly that the enemy would be forced to abandon the forest area north of Grandpré, just as it had been planned to pinch out the Argonne in the September 26th drive. From here the two armies could drive together side by side to the final goal, the Mezières-Sedan railway and the line of the Meuse.

By the map all this seems simple enough. But on the ground—looking at things not from a bird's-eye view but from the shell-hole perspective of the doughboy waiting on the jump-off line—it was an altogether different matter. The ground in front of us was so strong, and of such critical importance to the enemy that what we had to do was not merely to reach such-andsuch a line or gain such-and-such an objective, but to break down in one day the enemy's resistance in the sector

west of the Meuse.

We had now, by the end of the Second Phase, got astride the Kriemhilde, having won the whole eastern half of it from the Côte de Chatillon to the Meuse. But the western half, from Landres-et-St. Georges to Grandpré, was still in Boche hands. In the coming assault, therefore, half of our attacking front would have to rush a line of wire and trenches before moving on to the distant objectives ahead—and in front of Landres the trenches were more elaborate and finished than in any other section of the Kriemhilde.

Further to the right, we had spoiled the Kriemhilde as originally laid out by the capture of the Côte Dame Marie, the key of the whole position, and pressed on far beyond the trenches. But in front of our line the ground sloped steadily back to a still higher ridge two kilometers away to the north, and a long spur running down from this joined up perfectly with the stretch of the Kriemhilde still in the enemy's hands. Practically speaking, therefore, as far as the terrain was concerned, the enemy had still a solid defensive position in front of us, a position which was in some respects stronger than the old one.

The backbone of this position was the Barricourt Crest, a long ridge beginning at the Meuse and swinging back to the northwest in such a way as to form a perfect barrier west of the river. One long spur after another ran down directly across the line marked out for our advance toward Buzancy, while even if these were crossed, the main ridge itself would be according to the form of the second to the form of the second to the second t hang over the flank of an advance in

that direction.

The crest itself was thickly wooded; the forward slopes were for the most part bare, broken by little water courses and by the roll of the ground just enough to give excellent cover for checking our approach. An approach up bare slopes two miles long is no trifling matter, and once checked there the impetus of our attack could never be recovered. Behind the crest, twisting valley roads led back to the enemy's base along the Meuse, so that it was easy to supply the whole position, while the broken contours of this rear area offered perfectly defiladed positions for troops in reserve, for artillery, and if necessary for a prolonged defence.

This whole combination offered such obvious possibilities for defence that a particular zone across it had been selected and baptized with a name of its own, the Freya Stellung. The Freya was not a belt of trenches and wire like the Kriemhilde; it has often been called an uncompleted position—as a matter of fact, it had not even been

What November First Meant

American official communique, November 1, 1918 (evening): "The First American Army continued its attack on the west bank of the Meuse in conjunction with the Fourth French Army on its left. The perfect co-operation of all arms -infantry, artillery, airplanes and tanks-succeeded in overcoming and disorganizing the enemy's determined resistance and in breaking up his counter-attacks. Enemy divisions, rapidly brought up, were intermingled with units already in line in a vain attempt to stop our advance. Our victorious troops have already taken and passed beyond St. Georges, Landres-et-St. Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chennery, Bayonville, Remonville, Andevanne and Clery-le-Grand. Up to the present 3,602 prisoners have been counted, of whom 151 are officers."

From the communique of November 7, 1918 (morning): "Since November 1st we have advanced 40 kilometers, broken down all enemy resistance, freed 700 square kilometers of France, liberated 2,000 civilians who joyfully hailed our soldiers as deliverers, captured nearly 6,000 prisoners, including an unusually large proportion of officers, and great quantities of arms, munitions, stores and supplies."

begun. Trench systems are not dug overnight in the pressure of battle, and the day had passed when the Boche had the men or time necessary for such un rtakings. But the Freya had been carefully surveyed and reconnoitred, its battery positions selected and ranges established, and the thick woods along the crest more than made up for the lack of trenches.

Last of all, we were not yet in contact with the Freya itself; it lay as a main line of resistance from two to seven kilometers back. In front of it, immediately against our line, was a covering position, formed against our left and centre by the Kriemhilde trenches and the ridge behind them, and against our right by the high ground east and west of the Grand Carré Farm, where the Boche had had time to die bieself themself the grand Total Carré Farm, where the Boche had had been some the same than the same time to dig himself thoroughly in. The covering position alone was strong enough to deserve a battle to itself. The combination of the two-trenches in front with high ground covered by woods further back-made a perfect, an extraordinarily strong position for open warfare.

On this position depended the whole German line west of the Meuse, and on it the Boche intended to stay. This

much we had to count on beforehand, and events proved that here the Boche expected at the very least to keep up a stubborn and protracted struggle—another edition of the Second Phase.

Altogether it was a formidable objective for a single day's attack; a tall order that was handed us for the 1st

of November.

But on our own side we had certain advantages as well. "For the first time," as General Pershing's report points out, "the Army prepared for its attack under normal conditions." St. Mihiel was a first experience of a wholly new and untried organization, an Army that had never been gathered together before. On September 26th we had to take over a French sector at the last minute. On both occasions we had had to depend on the French in a thousand ways—for preparing, planning and starting the operation; we were practically a part of the French Army and stood under Pétain's orders. By now we had got fairly on our own feet, become an American Army in fact as well as in name, and stood as an independent command directly under Foch. In the hard training of actual experience, all echelons—army corps divisions and on down to platoons—had shaken down into working order, profited by mistakes and generally learned the game. The Army, in fact, had found itself, and was a very different thing from the green outfit which had begun work at St. Mihiel less than two months before.

The sector we now held was likewise our own in every sense of the word. We had made it in fact; built it up bit by bit at the cost of 100,000 casualties, and pushed it forward twenty kilometers north of the line taken over from the French five weeks before. That long advance had taught us only too well the nature of the ground from the Meuse to the Argonne, and to-day, for all the formidable obstacle ahead of us, we understood thoroughly just what it consisted of and how to go to it.

All this counted, and the coming attack was more skilfully planned and carried out than any of our previous efforts. In the past we had suffered from spreading our attacks along too wide a front, from badly-selected objectives or from striking ambitiously but in a rather miscellaneous fashion at every objective in sight. This time the enemy's defence and our move against it was accurately and soundly "doped out." The critical points of his ground were recognized, the full striking force of our troops gathered against them, and the weight of our artillery concentrated where it would count most. sional artillery brigades had been borrowed or kept up in line, corps artillery strengthened and army artillery thrown in for the assault. All our tanks and the fireworks performers of the First Gas Regiment were planted in front of the toughest nut of all, the Landreset-St. Georges trenches.

For once, too, we had time for thorough preparation. In the ten days of comparative quiet before the attack we had a chance to bring up all the artil-

(Continued on page 24)



Looking Across Main Street

By E. W. Howe

THERE is a story of a monarch who had a habit of taking a new wife every afternoon, disposing of the one of the previous day before she became tiresome. But one wife pleased him so much that he kept her several years. Although this lady had a name few of us in the provinces are able either to spell or pronounce, we know the story, and such moral as it contains, as well as those gentlemen who devote their lives to difficult pronunciations and other complex habits.

This favorite wife had certain characteristics which cause me to believe she was originally a country girl. The city does most for men, and least for women; if I were a young fellow living in a city, I should marry in the country, where women are most natural. And departure from naturalness is most disastrous in mothers, wives, sweethearts and young girls. The best women in every big town have been taken there by country husbands, and introduced much needed simplicity and reliability into city affairs. The chappies are not the best men in New York, nor are the chorus girls and society queens the best women.

That country people may have excellent ability without help from the cities is illustrated in the case of the Mongols, herdsmen and farmers, who had a contempt for big towns, and plowed up their streets that G. Wells says the Mongolian conquests are surely the most remarkable in history; that the conquests of Alexander the Great cannot compare with them. The successes of the Mongol armies were won by consummate strategy; there was no monarch in Europe, from Frederick II down, who was not a mere tyro in natural force compared with Genghis Khan and his immediate successors. We hear too much in history of the massacres of the Mongols, and not enough of their indubitable curiosity and zest for learning. As transmitters of knowledge

and method, their influence upon the world has been enormous. Everything one can learn of the vague and romantic personalities of Genghis and Kublai tends to confirm the impression that these provincials were built upon a larger scale than many of the noted heroes from castles and cities.

My favorite hero is Khaled, an Arab general who never saw an academy military man except those he captured, but he shines in history in spite of his provincial origin. If you are weary of West Pointers and their intricate plans and accoutrements, look up Khaled in Washington Irving's "Mahomet and His Successors," and probably his exploits will set you to cheering. His baggage train consisted of every soldier carrying a bag of parched corn behind his saddle, and they ate on the way to a fight, that they might arrive early.

Twenty or thirty thousand South African farmers defied and held at bay for years the combined military force of England, with all its noted commanders. When I was in South Africa, an Englishman recited to me a limerick he said was common among his countrymen during that war:

There was an old Boer who hid In a trench with a bullet-proof lid. When the English came nigh, He said with a sigh:

He said with a sigh: "I can get the whole bunch," and he did.

I believe it is accepted history that our proudest civilizations in the past have been ruined by city influences. A leading industry in Rome today is showing the ruins of former greatness.

Aristotle was not only a very wise man, but educated at public expense, that the world might have the benefit of his advice. Aristotle was disposed to believe that the ideal community should be composed of only a few thousand individuals. I can somewhat influence the road overseer of my district, or the commissioner of my county, but the governor of my State, or the president of my nation, only know me as another unit to tax or draft into the Army. I may get the ear of the captain of my company, and colonels have been known to heed the sentiment in a regiment, but a general at head-quarters only knows those in the

quarters only knows those in the ranks as cannon fodder. At Gettysburg a general was told by an officer below him that it was an outrage to send the First Vermont Cavalry, already badly crippled, into a certain hopeless charge, but the General said "Forward!" and the First Vermont came staggering back with more empty saddles, and more good men missing.

It is true some men do not like the quietness of the country. I know one young man who was offered by his father a profitable business in a small town where both were born. But he refused it, and is now in Russia, where something is going on. I should say too much is going on in Russia, only in cities.

In Russia, and in cities.

I have observed that excitement is disturbing and demoralizing. When I was a reporter on a country daily, I did my best (Continued on page 28)

A D. Walker

The editor of what I believe to be the best newspaper hired all his assistants from small towns

Keeping Step with the Legion

ALAST word on the Legion observance of Armistice Day, just one ance of Armistice Day, just one week from now. Whether this day takes hold as a national holiday will depend on what the posts do on November 11th. The Presidential proclamation, the ceremonies in Arlington Cemetery, give an interest-compelling background; the laws making Armistice Day a legal holiday in more than a score of States all contribute to the end sought. But it is for Legion posts to establish in their communities the general character of the holiday, to impress the public with the meaning of Armistice Day, to celebrate the day in such a way that people will want to help observe it next year and the years that come after. The Legion must take the lead and keep it. It is our privilege to make November 11th an enduring holiday on which, year after year, people will recall what we strove for in the World War and what we accom-plished. Notwithstanding much that is said, it would be only too easy to forget.

A MERICAN history furnishes one outstanding example of a people's capacity for forgetfulness. The heroic soldiers of one American war found themselves largely out of touch with public sympathy, and today their deeds are recollected only incidentally. They were the soldiers of the War of 1812. Maj. Gen. Emory Upton in his book, "The Military Policy of the United States," says of them:

* * * * *

"Partly through the violent opposition to the war, but more especially through the dissatisfaction attending its feeble and disastrous prosecution, the soldiers who fought for the honor of their flag from 1812 to 1815 were never able to inspire the respect and affection which were so freely bestowed by the people on the soldiers of the Revolution."

There is no likelihood that veterans of the World War will ever have cause to accuse a public of ingratitude. The public attitude today is unmistakable, although governmental policies sometimes raise doubts. Armistice Day should be a day on which the friendly ties between the public and the veterans of the World War should grow stronger. For more than a half century, the country's affection for its Civil War veterans has been manifested on Memorial Day. That day has associations which it will always retain. Armistice Day should be our day. * * *

THE soldiers of the War of 1812 did not form a wide and representa-tive veterans' organization through which they might have maintained a sympathetic contact with the public. The G. A. R. has served the Civil War veterans well. The Legion today is a living, every-day force in almost every community, constantly working for public betterment.

An instance of the kind of work the Legion is doing is the forthcoming country-wide observance of National Educational Week, scheduled for De-cember 4th to 11th. All the posts of the Legion are to make this a week for promoting public interest in the schools.

The National Educational Association, which took up the Legion's better citizenship program, has adopted this week at the suggestion of the director of the Legion's National Americanism Commission. Legion posts are to take the initiative in each community and to obtain the assistance of all fraternal societies, clubs and civic and educational organizations.

Legion posts are expected to get speakers to give addresses in the schools during the week. They are to encourage exhibits of work done by the pupils and to promote programs of patriotic recitations and exercises. Not only the primary schools, but also high schools, colleges and universities are to participate in the observance of Educational Week, each institution adapting its observance to its own needs. A joint committee of the Legion and the National Educational Association is preparing suggestions for the celebrations, and these will be given full publicity. Legion posts are asked to appoint special committees for Educational Week. Watch this department for more details. * * * *

THE next month should be a busy one for the post which tries to do its share in all that goes on in its commu-Posts everywhere will have a chance to show their appreciation of the efforts which the Red Cross has been making to continue its work for those who fought in the war. During the two weeks between Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day, the Red Cross will hold its annual roll call, not a campaign or a drive, but simply an opportunity for its members to pay their dollar membership dues for the coming year and for new members to join. The posts can take this opportunity to reciprocate for the help which the Red Cross has given

Today the Red Cross has 523 trained workers in government, district and state offices of the Veterans Bureau and in the Public Health Service, contract hospitals and soldiers' homes. The Red Cross provided the funds by which the Legion maintains its own representative in each of the fourteen regional districts of the Veterans Bureau.

A number of the department conventions of the Legion adopted resolutions expressing appreciation of the Red Cross efforts. The posts generally now have a chance to express their senti-ments. Boost the Red Cross Annual

not only the disabled men but the Legion as well.

Roll Call! * * *

EGIONNAIRES in States where adjusted compensation has been granted but where its payment is being prolonged through an almost indefinite series of installments will be interested in what Gilbert C. Grafton Post of The American Legion in Fargo, N. D., is doing to enable its members to benefit at once from their state compensation allowances.

The members of Fargo Post have formed a post loan association the purpose of which is to loan money to members of the post in need of financial assistance and to accept as security for the loans assignments on the State. The organization and methods of the loan association are as simple as they are effective. There is a board of directors of seven members selected from the post—a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and three directors. This board has made a working agree-ment with a strong local bank under which, in return for as many members of the post as possible opening and maintaining savings accounts with the bank, the bank will make loans from time to time to members of the post in need, accepting as security assignments on the amounts due under the state compensation law duly countersigned by the state adjutant general.

The terms of the agreement under

which the post loan association and the bank work specify that all saving de-(Continued on page 25)

Legion Calendar

EDUCATIONAL WEEK:

Coming in December under the auspices of the National Ameri-canism Commission. A committee of the National Educational Association and the Legion now is working on plans for great nationwide observance in schools. Posts in all communities will be asked to co-operate. Final details later. Watch for them.

ARMISTICE DAY:

Uniforms, parades, music, meetings, reading of the roll of honor, observance of the "silence period" called for by President. November the eleventh is largely the Legion's own day. Every last member should turn out.

ELECTION DAY:

November eighth. Of especial interest in Ohio where people vote on adjusted compensation and in New York where people vote on veteran preference in civil service appointments and promotions.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

The biggest present-moment prob-lem. Is your post getting results?

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN:

Getting the disabled man before the clean-up squads still goes on. The job won't end until it's done.

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION:

A handbook on the Federal bill by the National Legislative Committee is being distributed. No let up is the word.

RED CROSS ROLL CALL:

Armistice Day to Thanksgiving. Boost!

DUES:

The national per capita tax for 1922 soon will be payable. All posts should be prepared to remit promptly.

WINTER ENTERTAINMENT:

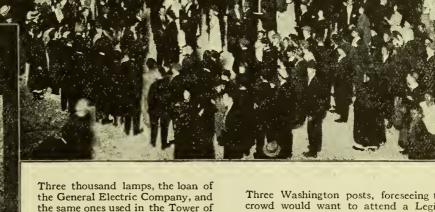
It's time to map out your program for the coming season. Is your entertainment committee on the job?

SPEAKERS' BUREAU:

All posts are asked to mobilize their best speakers and forward their names to department headquarters.



Little Shirley Giefer (above) won first prize for the most original costume in the baby parade conducted as a part of James S. Slosson Post's first annual carnival at Staten Island, N. Y. Shirley represented the Legion poppy.



the General Electric Company, and the same ones used in the Tower of Jewels at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, went to make this brilliant Legion insignia (left) at the field day of Schenectady (N. Y.) Post. A sixty-inch army searchlight also drew attention to the device. Three Washington posts, foreseeing that a big crowd would want to attend a Legion dance, decided to use all outdoors as a dance hall. The posts were Edward B. Rhodes Post of Tacoma, Bruce A. Mercer Post of Puyallup, and Lewis-Guill Post of Sumner, Wash.

The Enigma of Rehabilitation

New Laws and a New Government Program of Humaneness Follow the Disastrous Collapse of Soldier Relief

By Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts

P to the end of April, 1921, though nearly three years had elapsed since the end of warring the United States had developed no broadgauge, effective method of caring for its disabled ex-service men or of restoring them to the activities of civil life with their handicaps removed. In fact, the system we had in use up to that time had become quite obviously unworkable.

Complaints were pouring in on Congress from all over the country railing and damning at the make-shift, quickly drawn, wartime soldier relief laws and agencies operating under them as "atrocious," "inhuman," "neglectful" and administratively inefficient for attending properly to the rehabilitation needs of those who had been wounded or otherwise seriously impaired in health or mind while serving with the colors.

In April, 1921, when everybody's patience in watching for improvement of this apotheosis of blundering had become about exhausted, a Senate committee known as the Disabled Soldiers Committee was created. It sat and heard full and complete evidence of the neglect, delay, bungling and even actual criminality of the bureaus to which the Government had assigned the problems, physical, mental, social and economic, of the individual soldier growing out of the war.

The method of the committee was to summon witnesses from the entire field of rehabilitation operations—the officials in charge, ex-service men themselves, special experts informed about these matters and all others deemed qualified to offer substantial and reputable testimony about the way in which they had been managed. What we found offered adequate reason for the Government to feel ashamed of its thoughtless, careless treatment of exsoldiers and the stimulus to set about at once to reverse completely its policy.

By July 1, 1921, only 5,050 men had been rehabilitated under the vocational training agency out of a total of 108,000 who had been admitted to training up to that time. Although the soldier was supposed by the intent of the law to have the largest possible degree of free choice in the kind and extent of his training, this right has often been denied him by Federal Board "experts" who, by virtue of their experience, adjudged themselves more aware of the man's desires and wants and therefore better qualified to choose for him. Apparently there had been a woeful lack of contact between the board and the trainee and consequently a misunderstanding of what might be needed to give him the most effective training. No satisfactory disciplinary system has been evolved and many men have been sent to mushroom institutions unfitted for the task of training.

From the evidence the board had

From the evidence the board had failed miserably in giving proper training to the men confined to hospitals and the special staff for doing this sort of SENATOR WALSH was the author of the motion calling for the appointment of the special Senate committee which, with himself as chairman, since last April has been investigating the plight of the disabled veteran. In the accompanying article he reviews the situation which his committee found. Developments of recent months, foremost of which is the passage of the Sweet Bill, have done much, Senator Walsh thinks, toward putting the Government's rehabilitation program on a sound and humanitarian basis. But, he admonishes, "Let public opinion keep it there."

work is not nearly adequate in numbers or capable in instructing. Mental cases particularly, have failed to get the proper kind of training and encouragement necessary for improvement and ultimate cure. Moreover, gross financial leakage and waste has characterized the activities of this bureau. The present director of the new Veterans Bureau estimates that we can, by proper co-ordination of the various departments, save nearly \$100,000,000 annually from the department's past outlays. The results from vocational training have been vastly smaller in proportion than the amount of money expended.

The machinery of compensation was perhaps the most sluggish of all and justifiably receptive of the harshest criticism. Delay after delay was calmly indulged in by the War Risk Bureau while the impoverished soldier waited weeks and months for the money due him. Whether he was starving or dying made no difference, the red-tape had to be served. And, at length, if it could not be definitely established by the precise and, if not so pathetic, ludicrous methodicians in the rating offices at Washington that the disability for which compensation was asked, unquestionably must have originated in the service, then the claim was refused for insufficient medical evidence. But the time a claim remained pending ranged anywhere from three weeks to nine or ten months.

That was not the worst of it. Even if a man did prove his injuries or incapacities were of service origin they had to be horoscoped, spectroscoped, reviewed and finally rated by the pseudopathologists connected with the War Risk Bureau. The method in vogue with these medical advisers, whose authority was czar-like, has been to balance with comical ponderousness the evidence in the case as shown by the service records which required sometimes a week to get from the Army or Navy files, carry out their figures to decimal points and then set a mathe-

matical percentage of incapacity based sheerly on the raw facts of the case without considering the related human factors.

The long delays and their results—starvation, miserable worry and often in the end disappointment or even death—were, God knows, tragic enough, but ex-soldiers with the scientific yard-stick and the mathematical slide rule remains a blemish and disgrace which our Government will have great difficulty in removing from the minds of the unfortunate victims, even in reforming its ways of treating those who fought for their country's honor. It seems that the care of incapacitated veterans is at least one circumstance where, in judging values, scientific efficiency systems should come after humanitarian aspects.

The story of our attempts to hospitalize our wounded and incapacitated throws gross reflection upon us and our callousness. Not only have hospital facilities been insufficient, but hospital environments have been unsanitary, unfit, and uncongenial as well. Foul smelling food, dirty linen and absence of good sanitary conditions were demonstrated to be the frequent rule in hospitals according to substantiated complaints offered to the Senate committee. Sick and disabled men have been "farmed out," so to speak, under the contract system to private concerns, who hospitalized them for a profit and in many cases let them do as they pleased.

Hospitalized men have not been properly segregated. Often tubercular and neuro-psychiatric (mental and nervous) and even venereal cases were put in the same hospital ward. Frequently, no discipline at all was maintained and the sick men did as they pleased, which of course satisfied them, even though the liberty may ultimately have been extremely detrimental to them. Doctors and attendants were shown in many instances to be indifferent or even neglectful in treatment while there was little or no chance in hospitals for getting educational training. Until recently the beds for tubercular and neuro-psychiatric cases were absolutely inadequate and what there were of them were improperly distributed. Many suicides among war veterans have been traced by experts to the failure of the Government to provide them with hospitalization.

Since the investigation brought out the above depressing and quite disgraceful facts, things have been improved immeasurably. The root of most of this trouble with the functioning of the bureaus was in lack of co-ordination and reciprocal intercourse between them. The Sweet Bill consolidated the various bureaus, insuring stoppage of overlapping and duplication which was causing much of the delay. This bill liberalizes legislation in relieving tuber-

(Continued on page 17)

A Guest for the Night

By Timothy Vane

HRISTOPHER CAMPBELL drifted along the lamp-lit street, staring hard into the shop-windows, without, however, seeing any of the objects artfully displayed behind them. He hugged the edge of the sidewalk merely to avoid being jostled by all the folks who were hurrying home to din-He would have liked to walk as rapidly and purposefully as they, but it is hard to do that when you really

have no place to go.

He was only marking time. In a little while the last vestiges of daylight would be gone and he would be able to slip unobserved into the park and settle down to wait for another day. He was so recent a recruit of the army that sleeps in the parks that it still embarrassed him a little to be seen entering its gates at twilight-shabby and alone. For the life of him he couldn't walk in as if he were a hard-working householder out for a last breath of fresh air before turning in for the night. Or a young fellow going a-courting and cutting across the park in his hurry to ring a certain doorbell. He had tried once to create just that illusion, and he felt as if every passing motor car had stopped dead short in its tracks and turned its headlights on him; as if every policeman had blown his whistle and every window put forth a head to nod and wink at one another and whisper: "Look at him! There's a bum that's going to sleep in the park!"

Of course he didn't have to sleep in the park. There was the city lodging house where he could have a cot for the asking, but it was a dirty place and it smelt like the reeking hold of an old transport in midsummer. Besides, he felt somehow that once he registered there, a mysterious change of character and status would come over him. Now he was just a decent enough young fellow who had had a run of bad luck and was out of a job and broke. It might happen to anyone. But once he wrote down his name as a charge of the citywell, he would be a bum then. And anyway, to get a cot at the city lodging house, he would have to stand in line. Some time ago he had sworn he would never stand in line again for anything

as long as he lived.

Still, if this kept up. . . . But it wouldn't. To-morrow that remote and recently unearthed cousin of his might be back in town. And that might mean a job. It would have to mean a job. To be sure, he had a nagging suspicion that the cousin was already back, but was leaving word to the contrary with a nasty, red-headed office-boy whom Campbell had grown to dislike ven-omously. The thought that the cousin was really there, snugly hidden in an inner office—this notion made him so uncomfortable that he pushed it out of his mind. He would make one last try in the morning and then, cousin or no cousin, he would strike out into the country, asking for mcals from house to house and keeping it up till he found a farmer who needed help with his fall apples and his late tomatoes. Of course, when these were picked there would be

the same old question staring him out of countenance. He couldn't help grinning a little when he remembered that on his return from France two years before he had turned down his old job because he wanted something a bit more adventurous. Now he would ask nothing better than a life sentence to one desk and one stool.

It was dark at last and there was a twinge of coming frost in the late September air-a windless chill that fell strangely on a city which had been sweltering at noon. It would be uncomfortable business sleeping on the turf behind the rhododendron bushes, but he had salvaged a couple of newspapers from an ash can and these, slipped in under his coat, would have to do the work of blankets as best they could.

As he steered for the park he spied a young fellow in evening clothes strik-

ing a match on a lamp-post.
"Would you mind letting me have a cigarette?" Campbell asked him casually. "There's not a cigar store for blocks and I'm all out."

The young fellow looked at him quizzically, pushed the whole package into his hand and then walked off before he could take his pick and return the rest. The implication of this gesture depressed him, but it was with a pocketful of comfort that he strode through the park gates, giving a creditable imitation of a man in a hurry to keep an appointment. Actually, his appointment was with a shadowed bench, set on the edge of the walk in front of the rhododendron bushes and just out of reach of the yellow lamp that formed a pool of light

He would sit there till he got sleepy and then, when no one was looking, he would slip behind the bushes and stretch out till daylight. There he would be undisturbed by every-thing except the east wind that was sprink-ling the grass with the first brown leaves of the year. It was against the city ordinances, but the cops would take no notice. Every man out of work in town and every bush in the park knew that.

It was when his eyes began to get used to the darkness that he found he did not have the bench to himself. A nother man, uncertain as to age and state of prosperity, was established at the other end. It was the voice of a young man that Campbell heard when his lighting of a cigarctte evoked a query from his neighbor:

"Got another of those?"

"Sure."

He handed over the package and was actually a little relieved to get it back again. "Got a match?"

Campbell slid along the bench and struck one. It showed the thin, nervous, freekled face of a fellow not more than twenty-two or three. After it went out there was a moment of silent puffing and then the other got up and took him by the arm.

"Say, come down under the light a minute, will you? I just got a flash at your face. I've scen it before somewhere and I can't remember where. Another look'll do the trick.'

Under the park lamp the stranger stared at Campbell in a puzzled, searching way. Then, after a long minute, he cricd out; as excited and pleased as if he had found a pot of gold: "I remember—Montfaucon!

I'll be darned!"

Campbell shook his head helplessly.

"I was there—but. . . ."
"I'll say you was there!" the other broke in dragging him back to their friendly bench and patting him en-couragingly on the shoulder. "Don't you remember the first day of the big drive? . . . And them ambulances stalled there in that traffic jam for hours and hours? And us all scared to death for fear the shells would find 'em out and fall on 'em?"

"I remember the ambulance, of course. I'd got a bit in the leg and both my arms were torn up considerable. First crack out of the box they got me and it took those fool medical men all day and all night to get me to a field hospital."

"Don't you remember the guy that thek his head in the ambulance and

stuck his head in the ambulance and asked us was there plenty of smokes in there and we says no and he chucked in four packages and went away? And how you couldn't use your hands and I was on the stretcher alongside and stuck one in your mouth 'cause they'd only nipped my foot and I was jake and (Continued on page 27)



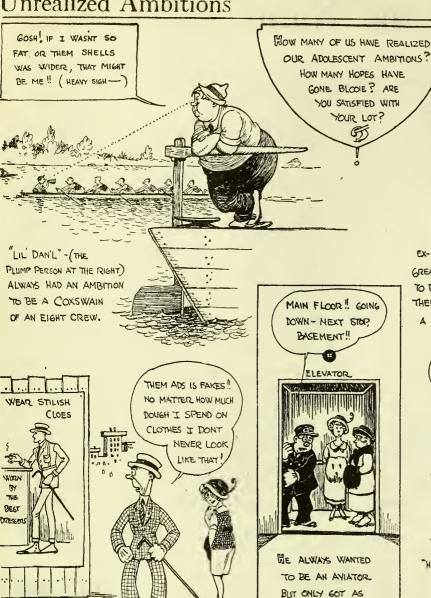
Unrealized Ambitions

By Wallgren

I. WONDER IF

I'M ALLOWED

IN THERE !!?



BIERS VINS LIQUERS OFFICERS ONLY ET TABAC EX-CORPORAL SAPPS GREATEST AMBITION WAS TO BE AN OFFICER OVER THERE - BUT HE ONLY GOT A SECOND LIEUTENANCY. BUT, LISTEN DEARIE - I JZZATSO? WELL THOUGHT THIS WAS TO BE NOT IN MY HOME MY DEN AND CARD ROOM YOU DON'T !! TAKE THAT PIPE OUT OF HERE!

Cafe de Gare

"HEN PECK" ALWAYS HAD THE AMBITION TO HAVE A "HOME" OF HIS OWN " - (BUT. SO DID THE LADY HE MARRIED - AND SHE WON)

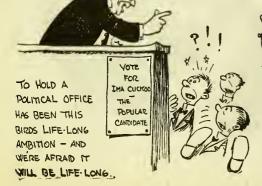
IM COUNTING ON YOUR VOTES BOYS -I WON'T SAY A THING ABOUT ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BECUZ I KNOW THAT YOU ARE TOO PATRIOTIC TO BE MERCENARY_

IN THE CLOTHING ADS AND THE MOVIES

(THE BOWLEG HANDICAP IS ONLY A MINOR DETAIL)

THIS DUDE ALWAYS HAD AN AMBITION TO

LOOK LIKE THE ADONIS



ITS A WONDER YOU WOULDN'T GET A CAR AND GET RID OF THIS DICE BOX

FAR AS ELEVATOR



THIS BIRD ALWAYS HAD AN AMBITION NA HWO OF AUTOMOBILE -HE STILL HAS THE SAME AMBITION .





"Three Soldiers"—and Two Million

By Alexander Woollcott

HE first authentic book about the A. E. F. written from the personal experience of one who was an unfavored part of it is now on the shelves. It is called "Three Soldiers" (George H. Doran Company), and it is an honest, bitter and grotesquely misleading story which will be read with immense satisfaction by every one who was in the ranks and with complete bewilderment by every one who wasn't. It is honest because its author, John Dos Passos, is honest. It is bitter because the Army, with all its medieval discipline and its archaic caste system, was gall and wormwood to him. It is misleading because its central character (presumably a reflection of the author himself) is so singular a creature that he is in no way representative of the average young American who went or was dragged overseas.

What that average doughboy felt and saw Mr. Dos Passos does not say, probably because he does not know. Yet surely we have a right to ask of such a vast and ambitious book as this that it should relate a characteristic experirence, so that each of us in reading it through might say, "I felt that way. Yes, that happened to me." We can hardly do this in reading "Three Soldiers," and it is a pity because John Dos Passos was the kind of soldier who could feel keenly, remember vividly and write extraordinarily well.

There are really only three respects in which "Three Soldiers" reflects the heart and mind of the average man in the ranks in France. One is its attitude toward the war as a whole, one its attitude toward the Y. M. C. A., and one its attitude toward officers. The war in "Three Soldiers" is like a distant, intermittent rumbling of thunder, a hubbub going on somewhere, now near, now far, but only vaguely comprehended and never thought of except when necessary. The Y. M. C. A. man, changing occasionally in name but never in quality, flutters about the on-moving column of the story, smug and artificially fraternal. There is scarcely a member of the A. E. F. who will not recognize the portrait.

Of the officers Private Dos Passos writes with undying resentment. Not of this bullying lieutenant in particular or that swinish, apoplectic major or that distant and frosty colonel. But of officers in general, of the officer class. Through the swirling dust of the story you glimpse their nice uniforms, their great complacency, their gleaming put-tees. They are visible in the story as the legs of passersby are visible to surly workers in a cellar. And they are sketched into "Three Soldiers" by one soldier who thought of the salute as a servile gesture and who resented hotly the little privileges and comforts that the Army carefully provides for its aristocracy—privileges which ninety-nine out of every hundred officers in France (being humans and therefore grafters) abused at one time or another.

In these three respects the Dos Passos book reflects the average soldier, empties the contents of the average A. E. F. mind.

It really isn't about three soldiers at all—this book. To be sure three are named, three drafted men. One of them, Fuselli of San Francisco, spent most of his time pondering on the problem of how he could get to be a corporal, but ran into G. O. No. 45 and ended toting garbage for a Paris prison detachment. The second, Chrisfield of Indiana, became so absorbed in a personal quarrel with a sergeant that he wasn't happy until he had killed him with a hand grenade up at the front. The third was John Andrews, and as the inside of Andrews's mind is the only one the author knows anything about, "Three Soldiers" is really the story of John Andrews. Of these three, by the way, two ended by deserting-a tidy percentage.

Now John Andrews was a young composer and musical critic of New York who did not begin struggling when he was drafted but waited smouldering until after the Armistice and then broke out like a delayed rash. He was a morbid, sensitive, snobbish boy, an aristocrat thrust into the common mass of us and unmercifully pounded by that mass. He did not mind the war much, but he loathed the Army and all that went with it. He probably had a rotten time at college and he would have been miserable at a summer camp, particularly when it was his turn to wash the dishes. If he were one of a crowd watching a baseball score, he would dislike

and resent the stupid, jostling, dirty crowd around him, and when a policeman would tell him to move on he would tingle with resentment at the tyranny.

Dumped into a transport, he didn't notice the stubborn, defiant chcerfulness of the men stowed away in the hold. He noticed only the smell. Listening to the voices in a barracks at night, he heard all the profanity (his pages are pep-pered with it), but none of the jokes which flew thicker and faster the harder things grew. Sleeping in a box car, he would notice that the fellows around him were lousy, but never, by any chance, that they were friendly souls.

He encountered no officers who were

humble, worried and anxious that their charges should fare well. He saw no bravery. He missed the enthusiasm for the main business of the expedition which made so many men work like the very devil. You would think, to hear John Andrews tell it, that no one in the A. E. F. ever had a good time, that no member of it cared a whoop who won the war, that the rubbing together of many men brought out no chivalry, no great friendships, no neighborliness.
That's it—the immense humanity of
that expedition escaped John Andrews He missed all of that which Sergeant Joyce Kilmer had in mind when he wrote home to his wife in May, 1918: "Dangers shared together and hardships mutually borne develops in us a sort of friendship I never knew in civilian life, a friendship clean of jealousy and gossip and envy and suspicion-a fine, healthy, roaring sort of thing like an open fire of whole pine trees in a giant's castle."

It's too bad, because "Three Soldiers" is so amazingly well written. A bitter book it is, but then Dos Passos, after serving with the Morgan-Harjes Amserving with the Morgan-narjes Ambulance before the A. E. F. arrived, got thrust into the unit that attended to the medical supplies at Cosne. The sourness of that experience filled his memories with vinegar instead of the milk of human kindness. "Here," writes Francis Hackett in The New Republic, "is a story of a common soldier by a common soldier." And with all due respect to Mr. Hackett and to Mr. Dos Passos, that is the one thing "Three Soldiers" isn't.

To the Unknown

WHAT are the tributes thousands pay to him
Whose mother's tear may fall not on his grave? What all the adulation of the crowd, Where drums beat slow and flags at half-staff wave? What all the blossoms on his coffin laid And piled about him like a rosy bower To him whom not one loving heart recalls, And brings in tribute just a simple flower?

To lie in some warm dell, where falls the sun In golden radiance o'er his resting place; To know that one or two may come and sit Beside his grave, remembering his face— How thus he smiled, and thus his voice rang out A cheery greeting to his fellows—just To know some loving heart enshrines him yet, And weeps beside him while he turns to dust.

By Wright Field

Thus man would be remembered. . . . Yet while we By pomp of burial strive to make amends, Be thou consoled to know that mother-love When once begun, on this earth never ends. Thou art the lost of each bereav'd heart, And thou the son of every mother here, And every flower that heaps thy casket gleams, Crowned with the jewel of a mother's tear!

Unknown to us-yet known somewhere and loved, Remembered by some heart that breaks for thee, And known to Him Who sees the sparrow fall, Whose angel writes thy name for all to see.
Unknown—yet known for courage that hath dared
The heat of battle, and its death-toll grim, Unknown, yet known for thy great sacrifice, A martyr till the name of war grows dim!

EDITORIAL



While accompanying our armies (in the Civil War), I of course passed much more among the rank and file, than among the officers of any grade. And while I would not disparage the many hundreds of noble men deservedly decorated with stars and eagles, my experience deepened a conviction, otherwise strong, that in peace or in war the fate of the Republic is mainly in the hands of the innumerable multitudes of our citizens who wear not titles. -Clara Barton.

The Wind-Up

N reading Mr. Thomas's article in this issue, "November First, Three Years Ago," onc is reminded how much more pleasant war would be if soldiers could know in advance the outcome of the battles in which they are engaging; if, for instance, the A. E. F. men in the Argonne could have known on November 1st that peace would come in eleven days. The ancients tried to get advance tips on battles and voyages and all their undertakings from oracles, and they must have felt a confidence in battle only exceeded by that of the present-day railbird who has put \$50 on a ten-to-one-

shot after overhearing the jockeys' talk in the stables.

On November 1, 1918, the A. E. F. generally had not sensed the impending end of the war. Perhaps in the map rooms at Chaumont, they knew. And perhaps the statesmen in London and Paris, tipped off, were polishing up the weapons of diplomacy in anticipation of taking the task of finishing the war out of the hands of the generals.

The A. E. F. generally only knew "we were winning," and on November 11th, when the Armistice came, it let itself go with as much joyous abandon as if the ending of the war were an utter surprise. Doughboys in reserve battalions, transport men on their way to the front, the office troops in Tours and Paris and the men who manned the camps at Brest and Bordeaux on November 11th felt like schoolboys who have trudged to classes on Monday morning only to find that the school building had just been destroyed by fire.

The Abandoned Naval Reserve

EXPERTS disagree as to the possibility of a "next war" does come, it is likely to be on the seas and in the air. We are warned that we must have adequate naval and air forces. We must have adequate reserves. Yet in spite of these warnings, the paid personnel of the Naval Reserve Force has shrunk in the last few weeks from 230,000 to nothing. The Naval Reserve, in which hundreds of thousands served faithfully and valiantly during the war, has practically been abolished by Congress which failed to appropriate enough money to pay the meager retainer fees of personnel. The Navy Department, asserting it had no alternative, discontinued the paid Reserve. All members were disenrolled, having only an opportunity to join Class 6 of the Reserve, a class in which personnel is not paid no matter how much time may be devoted to drills and maneuvres.

Thousands of Reserve sailors went on cruises this summer at Navy expense, receiving only Navy pay and training, which is more valuable to the Navy than to the Reserves. To disenroll these men is to waste their summer's work, yet

they have been disenrolled.

Toward the close of the World War, thousands of men joined the Naval Reserve who were trained after the Armistice. All that training seems lost to the Navy. Many Reserves recently "shipped over" after expiration of their enrollment. Good intentions have not even been considered.

The Navy appreciates the Reserve Force. The Reserves appreciate that the Navy needs them. Only Congress seems unaware that there is in time of war a need for trained sailors outside our permanent forces.

Showing Thanks by Giving

EACH of the members of a Western Legion post has agreed to entertain on Thanksgiving Day at least one unfortunate buddy—preferably an ex-service man out of employment. This is a practical idea and one simple of execution. It is worthy of wide consideration.

Thanksgiving Day is peculiarly 100 percent American, an institution we did not inherit from Europe. It is a tradition of celebration distinct from the kind of tradition which causes us and other peoples to make holidays of birthdays and battle-days. It is a day when home has its greatest appeal, when Americans review their successes and joys and give thanks for the good they have done and the good that has been done them. Thanksgiving is a day of happiness.

Few will feel greater gratitude for the good things which surround him on this Thanksgiving Day than the ex-service man. The comfort, the plenty and the companionship of this year are part of the reward for another day, three years back, when he stood to his ankles in French mud or crawled

the slippery deck of a ship.

If these blessings were the lot of all men, America the nation could be unanimous in her gratitude. But a nation is father to many children. The buddy who shared your pup tent, the matey who relieved you in the crow's nest-this year he may enjoy none of the happiness that is yours. Nine hundred thousand ex-service men are without work-most of them, also, without the privilege of home life, comfort and companionship. They will not go hungry on Thanksgiving Day, but they will eat with scores like themselves, picked at random in the parks and on the streets. They will eat on charity.

It is not charity for one soldier to have another soldier as his guest; it is hospitality and comradeship. It is not charity for one sailor to take another into his home to enjoy a meal; it is the ancient duty of the sailorman to give comfort

to the distressed.

Birds of Passage

BURIED in a recent official list of the number of army officers of all grades who have contrived to survive the Congressional guillotine appeared this inconspicuous entry:

Second lieutenants (all arms).....233

Only 233 second lieutenants left! And once there must have been that many thousand. Who shall now deny that the war is over? Certainly while it lasted they bloomed like so many hardy perennials, emerging full blown from the training camps and finally from the ranks, for was not the

top sergeant only a little lower than the angels?

After the Armistice, when divisional and regimental shows began to appear all over the A. E. F., the second lieutenant won fresh immortality in the quips which Mr. Bones passed to Mr. Tambo, and vice versa. It was a token of his popularity-for humanity does not poke gentle fun at what it hates. And the man who still prates of the admitted failings of some gold-barred fledglings must remember that not a few of them lie in those even files where rank and the lack of it are nothing, and where ninety days is as eternity.

The second lieutenant is not extinguished. Most of him has graduated into a first lieutenancy. West Point will, of course, continue to turn out its annual crop, but even these will within a few months enter the larger life of the silver bar.

Not often does an official War Department list contain the elements of humor, especially in a pure statistical summary. But obviously there is a double meaning in that "second lieutenants (all arms)." Of course they were all arms. Don't you ever salute?

96 96 96

Postal employes, it is said, are enjoying their initiation into the mysteries of a "humanized" postal service. A little Haysing now and then is relished by the best of men.

96 96 96

A scientist declares that seven teaspoonsful of water on the brain is the proper allowance for a normal person, which gives the persons afflicted with alcoholic thoughts a chance to remark, "Who's loony now?" themselves.

HE VOICE OF THE LEGIO

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

Hang Back Buddies

To the Editor: Now that the Adjusted Compensation Bill has been set aside for a while let us not whine about it but instead look for the reason fairly and squarely. When we do that we will find a very good

For a great many Congressmen and sena-tors a vote for the Adjusted Compensation Bill would have meant their political death knell. There were some four and a half million men in the service. Of this number only a fraction are now in the Legion. Hundreds of thousands of our comrades did not see fit to come in during the fight for their disabled buddies and also did not feel inclined to come in during the fight for

If a Congressman or senator voted in favor of the Adjusted Compensation Bill he would have incurred a great deal of opposition on the part of well-organized associations. What would he have gained to offset tions. What would he have gained to offset this? Certainly not very much from a class of men who will not back an organization that is fighting their battle. No, let us not criticize our representatives in Congress but put the blame where it belongs—on the shoulders of our hang-back buddies.
—WILLIAM IRA TUBBS, Leo Leyden Post, Denver, Col.

Doughboy Tommies

To the Editor: Among the recent let-ters printed in the Voice of the Legion was an inquiry why the American soldiers were called "doughboys" while in Europe. I do not think the expression is new, since I have heard it applied to American in-

fantry soldiers for many years.

I cannot vouch for the truth of the story, but it is said the expression originated in the British Army during the campaigns in India after the French had been expelled. It seems that a regiment of British infantry were encamped and the cooks had just mixed up the dough to make the pone bread for the next meal, when a sudden call came for the outfit to get on the march.

Not wishing to throw away the dough, the cooks rationed it out among the men, who wrapped their ration in papers or other material and carried it until the next camp was made. A regiment of lancers appeared on the scene as the infantrymen were unpacking and preparing their ration of dough, and the lancers immediately nicknamed them the "doughboys."—O. E. GLOVER, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

"Justice Must Be Done"

To the Editor: The judgment of the Compensation Bill is that "it is imperative justice." Leaders in the House have said, "It is not justice to pay the men who stop bullets with their bodies one dollar a day and those who make bullets with their hands eight, ten and twelve dollars a day."

The corless of fifteen States here are in the House have a significant to the state of t

The people of fifteen States have said that those who were in the armed service of their country are entitled to adjusted compensation. In ten of these States the people voted on the question and gave over three to one in favor of adjusted compensation. In five, the State Legislatures passed the necessary bills. It is significant that these States are in every section of the country—North, South, East and West. Wherever the people have been given a chance to express themselves they have said that adjusted compensation is only justice.

These fifteen States comprise about fifty percent of our population, so it is safe to say that a majority of our people have voted in favor of adjusted compensation, and yet the Senate has vetoed the people's

choice and has said to those who were promised "everything" during those trying days, "Now the danger is past and you get nothing but glory for your sacrifice." G

buys no food, clothes or fuel.

The fight is on. The forces are marshalled. On the one side are those men and women who were conscripted or enlisted to stop the German tide that was sweeping over France, threatening England and America. On the other side are found those who profited most by the war, those whose gains mounted to unheard-of figures, those who were safe at home and who knew

those who were safe at home and who knew none of the dangers and hardships of the most cruel war in history.

America, awake! Think what you promised these sons and daughters. Think of the fate from which they saved you and yours. See how the promises you made them have been kept. Say to your President, your senators, your Congressmen, "Justice must be done."—W. A. BURLINGAME, Cineinnati. Ohio. Cineinnati, Ohio.

How About Dad?

To the Editor: We have The American Legion which takes care of the ex-service man, also the Women's Auxiliary which does the same for the mothers, wives and sisters of veterans, but nothing is said about Dad.

When the Auxiliary puts on anything who is back of it with the cold cash? Dad, of

When the Legion puts on a drive for money for a post home or anything else, who backs it up with a check? The same old Dad. And when the Legion parades down the street who snaps to attention and pays his respects to the colors and the boys? Dad. of course.

boys? Dad, of course.

Now why can't we, or why don't we, find some way to show our respect to him for what he is doing? Come on, fellows, what do you think of it?—N. P. Hoover, General George E. Custer Post, Battle Creek, Mich.

Thanks for Congressmen

To the Editor: The members of this post, taking a special interest in the Voice of the Legion, now come forward to ask a simple question which, in our estimation, is quite vital to the Legion's future. haven't our supporters in Congress been publicly thanked for their faithful devotion to our principles?

I would like to know how many Legion

members there are who cannot tell their friends and opponents in Congress to-day? It is a simple matter to read any daily paper and learn who in Congress thinks more of Wall Street than they do of the sacred pledge they made three or four

I would like to mention the undivided attention given us by Senator David I. Walsh. His untiring work for the ex-service Walsh. His untiring work for the ex-service man, especially the wounded, is without doubt unsurpassed. He has done things for members of this post which seemed utterly impossible. He isn't the only friend we have in Congress. There are others and it is a great pleasure to us to rest assured that we did not defend our country unappreciated by the entire group that sent us on the mission which many Consent us on the mission which many Con-

sent us on the mission which many Congressmen now ignore.

This would be a queer world if there were no criticism. Many members of Congress look upon the Legion's criticism as casual, but are we casual? Were we merely casual passers-by when the battle of Chateau-Thierry was fought? Was Scotty a mere casual when he showed the Boche the Yankee style of fight? Were the battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne fought tles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne fought in a casual manner?

Scotty died like a man, a hero, exactly the way his mother would have wanted him to die if his death was to come to him as it did, on the battlefields of democracy.

What would he receive if he had been as for-tunate as we all wished? Nothing, unless it would be to come back home and be informed by some kind politician that he had done what was expected of him and if the occasion again arose could do the same thing over.

Isn't there some way in which we could at least express our appreciation to Congressmen who are our friends without violating our Constitution? Can we not show to them that their efforts are not unnoticed? In my estimation it would be dangerous for us to allow their good work to go on unrewarded.—WALTER L. LEONARD, Commander, Wrentham (Mass.) Post.

Visitors at Chateau-Thierry

To the Editor: Here at Chateau-Thierry we have just had a delightful visit from General Pershing and his party who were making a tour of the battlefields, par-ticularly the cemeteries. We were glad to have them visit our Memorial.

Many visitors have been at Chateau-Thierry this past summer. Most interesting have been those who have revisited the scenes of their own engagements, find-ing the exact spot where they met the enemy bayonet to bayonet. One of our visitors was Captain Bissell who brought the first American machine guns over the Marne. He showed me exactly where he placed his two guns and described how he was left on the north side of the bridge when it was blown up to prevent the Germans getting across. His experience in getting to the upper bridge with his fourteen men and over the river in the face of the American fire from the other was thrilling. There were seven casualties

was thriffing. There were seven casualties in his group.

We shall be glad to render any possible service to any ex-service men who may chance to return to these fields of battle.—Julian S. Wansworth, Director, Chateau-Thierry Methodist Memorial, Chateau-Thierry, France.

Origin of Officers' Insignia

To the Editor: For a long time there has been a question in my mind as to the origin of the different insignia of com-

origin of the different insignia of commissioned officers. I have to offer the following legend, told to me by an old soldier. Early American settlers in an isolated region saw an oak tree standing alone with a three-bar fence around it. One of the settlers, seeing the first bar, called that the insignia of a lieutenant, and the two bars left that of a captain. As he looked at the oak tree he saw many of the leaves had turned gold and he then conceived the insignia of a major.

Above the gold leaves were leaves of silver and he thus devised the insignia of a lieutenant colonel. Further up an eagle

a lieutenant colonel. Further up an eagle was sitting on a branch and he took that for a colonel's insignia. In the heavens above the tree the stars were shining and from them came the idea for the insignia of brigadier general, major general and general.

This, of course, is merely a legend. I should like to know the real origin of the different officers' insignia.—George T. LIGHTHISER, Honesdale, Pa.

For a Legion Home

To the Editor: I believe if The American Legion would call on all members to donate from one to five dollars annually and with this money establish a Legion home in the far West with several thousand acres of land on which the boys could raise their own foodstuffs, many ex-service men would have a haven in these bad times. In good times naturally the expenses would be less and the place could be kept up by crippled ex-service men for whom it would be a home for life .- JOSEPH DELAHANTA, Elgin, Ill.

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only winen accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

One Way Round

A Washington butcher one day delivered a pair of chickens to a tender-hearted housewife. She shuddered when she saw

them.
"I should think," she said, "you would never have the heart to chop the heads off these innocent chickens."
"Ma'am," replied the butcher, "I haven't. That was one of the great problems of my life until I discovered a way out of it. Since then I haven't had a qualm of conscience."

"How in the world do you do it?"

"I don't chop the heads off the chickens any more. I chop the chickens off the

It Goes Two Ways

Bashful Mr. Jones was at a dinner party and had been trying all evening to say something nice to his hostess. Finally he thought he saw his chance.

"What a small appetite you have, Mr. Jones," she remarked.

"To sit next to you, Mrs. Smith," he replied gallantly, "would cause any man to lose his appetite."

And then he wondered why he wasn't invited to the next affair.

Practice Makes Perfect

Burn: "That grocer certainly gives light weight. I bet he was a profiteer during the war."

Stern: "Oh, no, he was mess sergeant in my outfit."

It Might Be

They sat side by side in Battery Park, overlooking New York harbor, watching the moonbeams on the water.

"I wonder," he said, looking at the goddess and her uplifted arm, "why they have the light so small."

"Perhaps," she answered coyly, moving a little closer, "the smaller the light the greater the liberty."

Oh, My Gosh!

Young Patient: "Doctor, I think I have the flu. Don't you think my case needs a wet prescription?"
Old Doc: "Ah, my boy, you should consult a cheerupodist."

Page the Firing Squad

"Yes, sir," said the needy inventor, "I need money; my back is to the wall." "Well," remarked the business man hope-fully, "sunrise isn't so far away."

Take It Easy

It was in the course of the "Race to Berlin" when the various base ports of the A. E. F. were competing to see which could do most unloading from week to week. Two dusky stevedores of Brest were talking.

"Lissen," inquired one, "when is dis here all race to Buhlin gonna end?"

"Ah dunno," replied the other, who was stretched at full length behind a convenient motor truck. "It ain't never been no race to me. Ah's out of de runnin'."

The Cat!

Two women were meeting for the first

"Why," gushed the first, who had in the past been on not too cordial terms with the other, "I never thought you would recognize me—it's been so long since we met."

met."
"My dear," replied the other, "I had no difficulty whatever. I remember the hat distinctly."

Debit and Credit

A parsimonious Connecticut farmer, after having married a widow worth \$10,000, was being congratulated.

"Well, Seth," remarked a neighbor, "I hear you are \$10,000 to the good.",

"Not quite that," said the farmer mournfully. "Not quite that. Ye see, it cost \$2

for the license."

He Vs. She

In a crowded trolley a female strap-hanger was loudly complaining at the lack of gallantry of the men occupying seats. Finally one of them looked up. "Do you believe in woman's rights, madam?" he inquired. "Certainly I do," she flared back. "Then stand up like a man," he retorted.

Heart Rent-ing

"I hear you had a quarrel with your sweetheart the other day."

"Yes, she sneered at my apartment, so I knocked her flat."

Rapid Improvisation

A colored preacher in Alabama had at one time served a short jail sentence and was fearful lest his congregation discover the fact, as in his later years he had been a model of rectitude.

a model of rectitude.

One Sunday, rising to begin his sermon, his heart sank to see a former cellmate sitting in the front row.

Quick thinking was necessary. Fixing his eye on the unwelcome guest, the preacher announced solemnly:

"Ah takes mah text dis mo'nin' from de sixty-fo'th chaptah and fo' hundredth verse of de book of Job, which says: 'Dem as sees and knows me, and says nothin', dem will Ah see later."

Physical Exercise

"Speaking of physical exercise," said a Chicago business man who spends three afternoons a week in the gymnasium, "it saved my life the other night. I was going out of an alley."

"Knock him dead?"

"No, I didn't hit him at all."

"Kick him?"

"What did you do then?"
"Outran him. But for my athletic exercises I couldn't have done it."

So Sorry to Trouble

A woman in an Ohio hotel came down to the office one evening and asked if she could

evening and asked if she could get a glass of water. The clerk agreeably obliged and she disappeared with it, returning quickly for another.
"I'm so sorry to trouble you," she said.

The clerk assured her that it was no trouble, but when she returned for a third glass and then a fourth he became curious and asked her what she wanted with so much water.

water.

"I know you'll just scream
when I tell you," she said,
"but I'm trying to put out a
fire in my room."

Her Last Words

Violet, aged ten, had been allowed to sit at the table at a big dinner given by her mother, with the stipulation that she was not to speak except to answer questions asked by the guests. She kept her promise until the arrival of some alluring candied fruits

of some anarmy fruits.

"Mother," she cried, "if you'll tell me where you got that I'll never speak another word as long as I live."



A Yank private who stayed on the Rhine Told a Boche that the water was fine. Said the Boche, "Der Moselle Beats der Rhine all to—vell, Chust you try it some day. It's de vine."

The Favored Instrument

It was the occasion of Mrs. Newrich's daughter's wedding and Mrs. Newrich was determined to put the affair on in a style that would give the neighborhood something to talk about for months. Accordingly the program of the state cordingly she engaged an or-chestra, the leader of which was a violinist of considerable reputation, although the others

were mediocre players.

And then, just before the program started, Mrs. Newrich's butler handed around a

note which read:

"The violin eats in the dining room; the rest of the instruments eat in the pantry."

As It Seemed to Him

A Scotsman recently arrived in this country was wearing kilts in the dead of winter and was asked why he did it. He gave a shiver before realizing fore replying.

"Mon," he said, "the trousies are so cold."

An Authority

Teacher: "What is the shape of the earth?"
Willie: "Pop says it's in a helluva shape."

tation

(Continued from page 10)

cular and neuro-psychiatric cases from the burden of proving their disease was contracted in line of service, when such disease is manifested within two years from date of discharge. The evidence of the presence of active tuberculosis sufficient to get a man compensation.

The bill also permits the bureau to extend medical care and treatment, but not compensation, to persons suffering with a service disease of less than ten percent. Many cases of minor dental, eye, ear, nose and throat diseases may be cared for under this provision. The bill further seeks to correct some of the insurance difficulties and one of the most generous provisions in the whole bill is that which provides for the reinstatement of lapsed insurance policies upon the payment of all back premiums, providing the insured is not perma-

nently and totally disabled.
Under this bill the director is empowered to employ persons to aid in the preparation of claims. He is relieved from the obligation of following the legal view that the job of making a claim against the Government is up to the claimant himself and he can now go out and assist him in prosecuting his claim. This ruling will affect thousands of cases already disallowed be-cause of failure to prosecute, this failure being due entirely to the ignorance of the ex-service man regarding the necessary procedure.

The situation with regard to soldier relief is improving constantly. Much red tape is being eliminated and claims are settled in much less time than was possible under the old system. District offices can now make awards on new claims and eventually all old claims will be handled by the regional offices. The bureau is making an effort to extend every possible assistance to the disabled man and is in a better position to do so now than ever before.

Although the committee feels that its work is not yet completed much has been accomplished and its efforts so far have, we believe, been most fruitful. Particular encouragement is to be taken from the awakened public interest op-erating on Congress, from the increased solidarity of the soldier organizations in pursuing more keenly the welfare of their disabled companions, and from the constructive, humane attitude which the new Veterans Bureau has thus far assumed in handling administrative affairs and its eager willingness to adjudicate claims on a basis other than the purely scientific medical ratings heretofore practised.

But after all, it is high time we should begin to meet the problems of rehabilitation constructively on a soundly efficient, generously humanitarian basis. Let public opinion keep it there.

Outfit Reunions

Owing to the time necessary to print this magazine, contributions for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

116TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION—Third annual reunion at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 10th. For further information address William Adams, care of Park Board, 405 Haller Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

90TH DIVISION-Third annual reunion at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 11-13.

The Enigma of Rehabili- The Hunt for Cigarette Supremacy Ends with Murad

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He sent to Scranton a coupon like the one below. That was his first step upward.

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unaity for the position, or in the subject before which I have marked an X in the list below:—

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BULLETIN THE BOARD

A Department of Special Interest to Post Officials and Committee Members.

How One Clubhouse Works

Bu JOHN H. McCARROLL,

Ottumwa (Ia.) Post

THE story of how The American Legion THE story of how The American Legion in Ottumwa, Ia., obtained its clubhouse, the description of that clubhouse and the plan under which it is operated is herewith given, in the hope that our own experiences may be the means of benefiting posts in other cities which are working for clubhouses of their own.

The home was purchased with a fund of \$21,000, contributed by Ottumwa citizens. The entire amount was raised in one day The entire amount was raised in one day last year, when a committee of prominent Ottumwans, aided by Legionnaires, canvassed the entire city and experienced little difficulty in securing the full quota of \$20,000 and a thousand dollars more. The building was purchased at a cost of \$10,000, while an equal amount was expended in remodeling and equipping

modeling and equipping.

Built of pressed brick and of simple but artistic design, the club home ranks as one of the best structures in the city. The building stands two stories and a full basement high and is located near the heart of the city, opposite Ottumwa's new \$300,000 Y. M. C. A. building. The basement is equipped with two pool tables and a billiard table, with racks, etc. This equipment is all new and is the best in the city. A small charge is made for the use of the tables.

A canteen, where cigarettes, candy bars, chewing gum, cigars, etc., are for sale, several card tables and a large boiler and coal room complete the equipment in the basement.

The first floor is divided by a long hall, with the office, a big recreation room, a reading and writing room and a music room on one side, with a woman's rest room, men's cloak room, toilet room and kitchen, on the other.

The rooms are all finished in brightly tinted walls, long draperies at the windows, heavy rugs and plenty of big leather chairs and davenports. The reading and writing room is well equipped with tables, writing desks and wicker chairs. The current issues of all the popular magazines and newspapers and a large library make this one of the most popular rooms in the club. A phonograph with dozens of late records is in use practically all of the time the building is

The second floor is given over entirely to a big meeting hall and dance floor. All of the post meetings are held in this room, and a dumb-waiter connects it with the kitchen, permitting the serving of meals at the meeting. A piano is also provided on this floor and the Legion six-piece orchestra furnishes music at all meetings and enter-tainments. The kitchen is well equipped and the serving of meals and lunches is only a matter of employing the necessary

The management of the home is in charge of a house committee of six, which makes rules, takes charge of receipts from the canteen and pool and billiard tables and directs the caretaker, an ex-scrvice man em-

ployed by the post, who is on duty from 11 a. m. until 11 p. m. daily.

Throughout last winter the club home was the scene of numerous dances, wrestling matches and other entertainments. All reg-ular monthly meetings were held on the second Tuesday of each month, and many extra sessions were held.

The house committee and officers of the post have worked out a budget providing for the up-keep of the home throughout the year, and it is expected that with the aid of proceeds derived from ouside sources, such as public entertainments, the post will be able to break even on expenses.

Legionnaires visiting or stopping off at Ottumwa between trains are always extended a cordial invitation to make the

Legion home their headquarters while in the city. Posters have been installed in all of the railroad stations directing ex-service men to the home.

Introduce the Legion to Your Community

WHEN it comes to selling The American V Legion, its principles, purposes and accomplishments to the community, Benewah Post in the little city of St. Maries, Ida., might well be awarded at least one palm. National Field Representative R. A. LeRoux, in endorsing the plan adopted by this post states: "There is scarcely a may

LeRoux, in endorsing the plan adopted by this post, states: "There is scarcely a man, woman or child in St. Maries and its tributary district, which claims a population of 2500, but who is familiar with the Legion and its program for the care of the sick and disabled and to foster Americanism."

And the plan is this: The meetings of the post are so arranged that a social meeting is held once a month, at which different groups of people in the community are given an opportunity to become acquainted with the Legion. For instance, one night is given over to the employes of one of the mills; on another occasion the employes of another mill are the guests; then in turn the business men are invited, the professional men, the Boy Scouts, and so on.

Entertainment in the form of boxing and wrestling exhibitions, novelty fights, such as barrel and cup fights, one-handed boxing matches, vaudeville stunts, songs, etc., is provided.

matches, vaudeville stunts, songs, etc., is provided. One of the Legion men is then called on for a short talk on our organization, and one of the visiting men is asked

tion, and one of the visiting men is asked to make a few remarks. And the evening generally ends with a feed.

The result? The American Legion is the best-advertised and best-known organization in the community and has the whole-hearted co-operation of the townspeople in all its activities. Its a plan worth not alone considering, but following.

Would Your Post Get This Citation?

THE standards by which a good Legion post may be judged were emphasized in Ohio when all posts were judged at the last Department Convention to determine their eligibility to a "citation for meritorious service." The posts eligible for this citation were those which prior to the convention had attained these five chicating vention had attained these five objectives

set by the Department Commander:

1. A fifty percent increase in paid-up membership over 1920, or 75 percent of the eligible veterans in the community as members.

members.

2. A unit of the Woman's Auxiliary.

3. A program supporting at least one community project.

4. A permanent meeting place.

5. At least the following committees, functioning in accordance with the duties outlined below, or other committees performing the same duties:

Membership Committee. To form plane

Membership Committee. To form plans for increasing the membership and to see that the qualifications of all applicants entitle them to membership under the Constitution of the Legion.

Resolutions Committee. To prepare such resolutions as may be decided upon by the post from time to time, taking care that all resolutions recommended by the committee conform with the national and departmental constitutions and policies of the Legion, and to see that one copy of every resolution adopted is forwarded to Department Headquarters

Service Committee or Officer. claims of ex-service men or their next of kin for compensation, hospitalization, vo-cational education and all other matters of

a personal service nature.

Visitation Committee. To visit ex-service men in hospitals and the sick and disabled veterans or the families of deceased veterans when in distress.

Civic Affairs Committee. To keep in touch with all civic affairs and to develop

Headquarters.

American Legion?

American Legion?

accomplishment?

terest to all members?

American Legion?

Does the bar association of your community know that your post is willing to assume responsibility for any comrade who has committed a petty offense?

Do the various social organizations of your city understand the purpose of The American Legion?

Do you send speakers to the schools? Are you drilling or assisting a troop of Boy Scouts?

Has your post selected one or two important community projects and accepted the responsibility for carrying them to

Do you consume the time of your post meetings with the idle discussion of detail matters or do you select live topics of the day and have a discussion of general in-

co-operation with other civic organizations.

Publicity Committee. To have charge of

Publicity Committee. To have charge of all publicity for the post, using care that everything that occurs worthy of publicity is furnished to the press, and also using care to prevent publicity that might react unfavorably on the Legion.

Auditing and Inspection Committee. To make an audit of the financial records of the local post and an inspection of all local post records and to prepare a complete report and forward it to Department.

plete report and forward it to Department

Camping Grounds for Auto Tourists

Americanism Committee. To handle all matters of a patriotic nature and to promote the cause of Americanism generally. With acknowledgments to K. C. B.

Speed? Say, this guy's



TALK ABOUT being. QUICK ON the trigger. ONE OF our salesmen. ONCE SAW a man. ROLL A cigarette, AND STOP to light it. JUST THEN a piece. OF FINE French pastry. (YOU KNOW the kind. IN THE one-arm joints. THEY CALL 'em "sinkers.") FELL ABOUT ten stories. FROM THE lunch-box. OF SOME wealthy plumber. AND BEANED the man. OUR SALESMAN dashed up. AND SAID, "My dear sir. WHAT HAPPENED?" THE MAN rubbed his dorie. AND BEGAN, "I was just. LIGHTING A cigarette." "GEE WHIZ," our man said. "HERE-TRY mine. THEY'LL LET you know, YOU'RE SMOKING. AND THEY satisfy. BUT THEY'LL never. KNOCK YOU flat. AND THE man grinned. AND SAID, "Son. IF YOUR smokes. HAVE YOUR speed. THEY'LL SATISFY, all right."

AND speaking of speed, the fastest-growing eigerette on the market is this same Chesterfield. The reason? Simple enough-people like 'em better. That "can't-be-copied blend"—that air-tight package—that moderate price—that "Satisfy" taste—no wonder Chesterfields are leaping ahead. On every count, they certainly do "Satisfy."

Did you know obout the Chesterfield pockage of 10?

name is Man-O'-War!



If the present efforts of Legion posts to provide camping grounds for tourists passing through their communities are continued, it is probable that in the next few years the emblem of the Legion will be most conspicuous along the main national highways. One of the latest posts to establish a tourists' camping ground, in co-operation with city officials, is the Eureka (Kans.) Post, which recently nailed up signs at all cross roads near Eureka to guide motor travelers to the eamp the up signs at all cross roads hear Eureka to guide motor travelers to the eamp the post has sponsored. The Legion trimmed the trees, graded and drained the ground and built a brick stove for the tourists. Fuel is provided free. The camp also has electric lights and shower baths for men and women. No charges are made. A Post Catechism H OW fully is each post of The American Legion availing itself of the opportunities to render service to its members, its community and thereby to itself? Just as the individual at times may benefit by taking an inventory of his personal assets and estimating how fully he is utilizing them, so may each post of the Legion profitably stop and think periodically. The organization division of the Legion at National Headquarters has prepared a list of questions which will assist posts in this of questions which will assist posts in this recommended self-analysis. Information on any subject covered in these questions may be obtained by writing any department ad-jutant or the Organization Division of National Headquarters. Here are the ques-National Headquarters. Here are the questions addressed to every post member, and in particular to every post official:

Has your post a permanent charter?

Does your post chaplain call on the disabled, their dependents, and the sick and needy members of your post?

Is your post historian working on the history of your post? If so, has a copy of his work been sent to the National Historian?

Do you invite prominent members of your Do you nevite prominent members of your community to address your post meetings from time to time?

Do you hold joint meetings with your Auxiliary unit?

Are you working with other organizations of your community for the erection of a fitting memorial to the fallen heroes of your community?

Do members of your post call upon dis-CIGARETTES Do members of your post call upon dis-

abled comrades who are patients in the hospitals in or near your community? LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO. Do the ministers of your community un-derstand the aims and principles of The

ence

Your Post

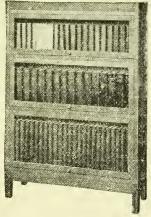
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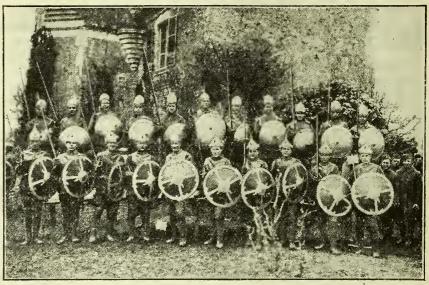
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Name_



THE LEGION LIBRARY

Through the medium of The American Legion Weekly, The American Legion expects to assemble a complete library covering the field of American activity in the Great War. It is intended ultimately to assemble this library in a room of its own, preferably at National Headquarters. Books received in the office of this magazine for inclusion in the library are listed on receipt, and in most cases noticed in reviews.



What outfit, you inquire? Just a bunch of redlegs all dressed up for the medieval pageant which they presented in the Le Mans billeting area while waiting for the transatlantic ferry. From "The History of Battery C, 304th F. A."

Books Received

Books Received

HISTORY OF COMPANY C, 304TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION. Compiled by and obtainable through the History Committee, 1008 W. York st., Philadelphia, Pa. Printed by the Shade Printing Company.

THE INTER-ALLIED GAMES, 1919, Published by the Games Committee under the direction of Major George Wythe. Edited by Joseph Mills Hanson. Engraved and printed by Société Anonyme de Publications Périodiques, Paris, France. Obtainable through National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A., 347 Madison av., New York City.

THE CORSAIR OF THE WAR ZONE. By Ralph D. Paine. Houghton, Miffin Co., Boston.

ARMY MENTAL TESTS. Compiled and edited by Clarence S. Yoakum and Robert M. Yerkes. Henry Hoit and Company, New York.

AMERICAN POLICE SYSTEMS. By Raymond B. Fosdick. The Century Company, New York.

HOME—THEN WHAT? Collected and arranged by James Louis Small. Foreword by John Kendrick Bangs. George H. Doran Company. THREE SOLDIERS. By John Dos Passos. George H. Doran Company. Thire Soldiers. By John Dos Passos. George H. Doran Company. Thire Soldiers. By John Dos Passos. George H. Doran Company, Yea.

HISTORY OF THE 317TH INFANTRY. By Edley Craighill. Printed by Deslis Freres & Cie, Tours, France. Information about available copies through Edley Cruighill, Fox Hill, Lynchburg, Va.

IN APRIL ONCE. By William Alexander Percy. Published by the Yale University Press.

ADVENTURES OF THE A. E. F. SOLDIER. By Riley Strickland, 315th Eng., 90th Div. Copies obtainable through the author, Longview, Texas. COMPANY B, 109TH MILITARY POLICE. By Wendell A, Dundas, 1520 15th Street, Auburn, Nebraska.

THE LOG OF H. M. A. R-34, By Air Commodore E. M. Maitland. With a letter from

aeu A. Dunaas, 1520 15th Street, Abourn, Nebraska. THE Log of H. M. A. R-34. By Air Commo-dore E. M. Maitland. With a letter from Rudyard Kipling. Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd., London.

The World's Largest Regiment

Woodman, swat that tree; Spare not a single bough, For if you're lax with your little ax We may not win the row.

THE Twentieth Engineers (Forestry) cut, stacked, planed, whittled and mobilized so much timber that to set down the figures so much timber that to set down the figures here would result in a total the size of the German indemnity reduced to pfennigs. Complete statistics are available, however, in the unit's history, "Twentieth Engineers, France, 1917-1918-1919," published by the Twentieth Engineers Publishing Association, 743 Greenwood Av., Portland, Ore. The

history narrates the Twentieth's story battalion by battalion, not company by company, as is the customary way of a regimental history. There's a reason. The Twentieth's history, told company by company, would require a set of books the size of the Encyclopædia Brittanica or Trollope's works.

For the Twentieth Engineers was so far and away the world's largest regiment that some more distinctive qualification is requarted to show how large it really was. Its one regimental headquarters, 14 battalion headquarters and 49 companies totalled 290 officers and 11,586 enlisted men. At the armistice the sadly-skeletonized Boche was getting by, or rather not getting by, on divisions 6,000-odd strong. The Twentieth might have hacked its way through a German corps without having been outnum-bered. Nor does the 11,000 total include 6,483 officers and men in Forestry Service Companies.

It was a unit of the Twentieth, the Sixth Battalion, which was the chief sufferer in the torpedoing of the Tuscania, America's greatest sca disaster during the war. Ninety-five members of the battalion perished.

The writer of the introduction to the Twentieth's History presents the purpose of the book in a paragraph that might be repeated as the foreword to most outfit histories that have so far appeared. He

says:
"It is not with a primary intention
"The primary intention are intention to be a second to "It is not with a primary intention of recording our regimental history that this volume is compiled. History consists of essential facts alone, and to us the workaday facts of our participation in the World War are drab and aching memories of monotonous drudgery. A History of the Twentieth Engineers would be, in the main, a resumé of output and shipments, feet B.M. and meter-gauge, Clark 20s and Tower 3 saws, steres and kilos, operation strengths and acquisition factors. To us, the men who lived that History into being, our service was so rich in things to remember, so ice was so rich in things to remember, filled with things we cannot forget, that the actual record of our technical achievements, and the imposing records of our executives. we leave for others to tell. This book is the story of 18,000 men who went over to France and cut lumber because it was

needed to win the war. We are endeavoring to tell the story as we told it to our folks when we got home—our comings and goings, our good times and bad times."

And that is what the Twentieth's historians have gone and done, and done well.

All Present or Accounted For

"THE History of the 347th Machine Gun Battalion" (Horwinski Company, Oakland, Calif.) contains a full roster of the outfit with a tabloid war history of every man in it, thus: "William D. Hollist (2255936), Corporal, Parker, Idaho. Enlisted at St. Anthony, Idaho, September 17, 1917; joined Battalion October 1, 1917. Appointed Private, first class, December 1. 1917; Corporal, November 10, 1918. Actions engaged in: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Ypres-Lys. Cited for bravery, G. O. 6, Headquarters Ninety-first Division, January 27, 1919."

Multiply this by a thousand and you will have some idea of the work involved in preparing such a history as this. Let us devoutly trust that the authors didn't mislay any service records. "THE History of the 347th Machine Gun Battalion" (Horwinski Company,

lay any service records.

The 107th Infantry

"THE History of the 107th Infantry, U. S. A." (Twenty-seventh Division) is an unusually complete chronicle of an A. E. F. combat unit's activities. Its 550 pages are the result not only of much painstaking work, but also of commendable foresight in envisaging the need for a history and setting about the compilation of the required data months

of commendable foresight in envisaging the need for a history and setting about the compilation of the required data months before the manuscript could be put in the printer's hand. The book is so well arranged that it might well serve as a model for any unit contemplating the preparation of its own story.

Briefly, the arrangement is as follows: First: A compact chronological account of the outfit's career from mobilization to demobilization; next, a list of all members of the regiment who died in service, arranged by companies; list of battles in which the regiment was engaged, with brief description of tactical situation and similar data, including names of enemy units facing the regiment; detailed accounts of engagements, with official reports where pertinent; detailed casualty tables; messages of commendation; decorations and accompanying citations in full; divisional citations (these alone fill 67 pages); individual company histories, including detachments; brief biographies of all officers; complete roster of regiment, with data on wounds, manner of death, decorations, transfers, etc., list of men commissioned from the ranks.

It is difficult to pick any holes in this

ranks.

It is difficult to pick any holes in this list. About everything is there that any former member of the unit could expect.

In addition, the history contains an ample number of illustrations, including individual portraits of all officers and airindividual portraits of all officers and airplane photographs of the regions it fought over, and an unusually liberal allotment of campaign maps. The book was produced under the direction of Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant. Sergeant Gerald F. Jacobson acted as historian, and the editors were Corporal Leslie W. Rowland and Sergeant Harry T. Mitchell. Each company had its own historian. Seven artists, members of the unit, supplied the drawings.

Library Notes

Any ex-member of the Seventh Engineers who wishes a copy of the regimental history may have it by sending fourteen cents post-age to Headquarters, Seventh Engineers, Camp Benning, Ga.

The history of the 26th Engineers is available free of charge to all former members who write Harry Angel, Goulds Mfg. Co., 16 Murray St., New York City, or C. E. Ericsson, 139 North Clark St., Chicago.

A review of the activities of the American Forces in Germany, including the original Third Army (Army of Occupation), authorized by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, commanding the A. F. in G., is in preparation. Information may be had from James G. Adams, editor, care of Amaroc News, American Forces, Coblenz, Germany

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HEADQUARTERS BULLETINS

SUBJECT: SPEAKERS' BUREAU-SPECIAL No.

It is urged that departments and posts in continuation of their work of building up a Speakers' Bureau cover the ground as outlined in this bulletin, making an early contribution of the lists suggested. Where a post or a department has already established its Speakers' Bureau and made a report of lists to National Headquarters, it is requested that an effort be made to enlarge them.

The results desired will be obtained by: (Λ) A full listing of Legion speakers in each department by posts in three classes of oratorical fitness.

1. National speaker-qualified for appearance anywhere in the country.

2. Departmental speaker-for assignment to large meetings within a department.

3. Post speaker-for post affairs or local mectings.

(B) A listing by counties, cities or towns of other prominent speakers who are willing to assist the Legion by occasional speeches. Such men must be of outstanding prominence in their communities and above suspicion of any selfish motives. Considerable assistance in speaking campaigns can be secured from members of the clergy, as in sermons, and from leaders in other organizations thoroughly in accord with the object of our existence.

(C) Securing opportunities for the speakers: Each department should maintain a survey of the conventions of various fraternal, social and civic organizations scheduled for its territory, in which it will be assisted by the National Speakers' Bureau with advice as to national and many state and district conventions. The posts should be aware of all meetings to be held by local bodies of such organizations, and of all other local opportunities for the appcarance of a Legion speaker, as at motion picture houses, schools, etc. Information from the department or post to the organization authorities that the Legion is desirous of presenting a message to the convention or meeting through a Legion speaker will undoubtedly secure the desired invitation. Early knowledge of scheduled meetings with immediate action by the department or post will be a big help in this work.

(D) The assignment of speakers: National Headquarters co-operating with each department will assign only national speakers, the assignment of department and post speakers being a local duty. There should be such supervision of each field either by department headquarters, the county or district council or by the co-operation of neighboring posts that there will be no neglect or duplication of effort in this work.

(E) Publicity: It is recommended that cach department and post appoint a Speakers' Bureau Committee to assist in performing this work. The body (post or department) arranging for the appearance of a speaker should secure publicity for the address in the news columns of the papers. It should also forward a copy of the speech to the Speakers' Bureau at National Headquarters which will arrange for a large distribution of especially good material.

The listing requested under the heading "A" should be scnt through department headquarters to National Headquarters for approval as sooh as possible and should be kept in a corrected form by immediate notice of any changes. The list mentioned under "B" should also be forwarded as soon as convenient. It is the plan of the Speakers' Bureau to provide these speakers with certain data direct from National Headquarters in order that they may be fully informed of the work of the Legion and of its activities at all times. There is a great responsibility resting upon men selected to fill any of these positions. They are the spokesmen of The American Legion.—Lemuel Bolles, National Adjutant.

Department Conventions

law.

Arkansas

CONSTITUTION: Combined the offices of department adjutant and department secretary, abolishing the latter title. Provided that no member holding an elective or an appointive State or county office shall be eligible to the office of department adjutant. HOSPITALIZATION: Expressed appreciation

of assistance to Arkansas ex-service men suffering with tuberculosis rendered by the Arkansas Tuberculosis Association. Ex-Arkansas Tuberculosis Association. Expressed appreciation of the assistance rendered ex-service men by the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross. Requested investigation by Arkansas Con-Section of the American Red Cross. Requested investigation by Arkansas Congressmen of reported cases of inefficiency or neglect in government agencies which have resulted in the death or suffering of ex-service men. Recommended that a government hospital for veterans be established at Hot Springs, Ark., on land which the Government now owns.

Colorado

AMERICANISM: Indorsed program of Legion's National Americanism Commission.

ALIENS: Urged Congress to restrict all and a congress to restrict all immigration for the present. Favored law prohibiting certain aliens from holding property, and law providing for one year's study of American history and civil government by aliens.

COMPENSATION: Urged early passage of Federal Adjusted Compensation Bill. In-

dorsed proposal for a State compensation

LEGISLATION: Indorsed the Legion's program of national legislation. Favored protection of the American dye industry to aid in development of Chemical Warfare Scrvice. Indorsed the "ocean-to-ocean" highway.

MILITARY AFFAIRS: Condemned Congressional effort to reduce the Regular Army to 100,000 men.

PUBLICITY: Urged all members of the Legion to acquaint themselves with ideals and purposes of the Legion in order to convey them to ex-service men not mem-bers of the Legion and to the public generally. Favored fullest publicity through the press on the proceedings of the inter-national disarmament conference at Washington.

Kansas

ATHLETICS: Adopted a plan for the creation of a Legion state athletic league. Compensation: Provided for the establishment of an office force at Department Headquarters from February to November, 1922, to make effective the state-wide campaign to procure the passage of the state adjusted compensation measure to be voted on by the people at the November election. on by the people at the November election. Outlined methods of carrying on the campaign by the Kansas posts. Instructed all department officials to work for the passage of the Federal Adjusted Compensation

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS: partment Constitution and By-Laws were amended to require that a transcript of proceedings of all Department Executive Committee meetings be sent to each post within fifteen days after holding of meetings, the transcript to include record of votes of committeemen. Another amendment provides that the Department Adjutant, Service Officer and Finance Officer shall not vote in executive committee meetings.

FINANCE: Raised department dues for 1922 from fifty cents to one dollar, the increased revenue to be used to defray expenses of the state-wide compensation campaign and to render more efficient serv

ice to members.

Indorsed the work of the National Legislative Committee. Directed the Department Adjutant to compile information on all veteran legislation in Congress, together with the voting records of Kansas Congressmen, to be mailed to all Kansas posts at intervals. Passed resolution requesting Congress to amend Federal Civil Service law making it incumbent upon appointive power to give preference to an eligible veteran over an eligible nonveteran. Instructed Department Legislative Committee to work for measure to exempt Kansas veterans from payment of the poll Kansas veterans from payment of the poll tax

PUBLICATIONS: Indorsed Wichita Legion-

PUBLICATIONS: Indorsed Wichita Legionnaire as the department publication.
VETERANS BUREAU: Requested that head-quarters of the Ninth Regional District be moved from St. Louis to Kansas City to give greater accessibility to men of four states composing the district. Adopted resolution favoring location of one of five new hospitals provided for in the Ninth District.

Louisiana

CIVIL SERVICE: Urged legislation to give

CIVIL SERVICE: Urged legislation to give ex-service men preference in appointments under state civil service laws.

EMPLOYMENT: Authorized executive committee to appoint department employment officer, who shall establish an employment bureau to cover the State.

IMMIGRATION: Opposed admission of Menantical Leviling and the state of Menantical Control of Menantic Leviling and the state of Menantic Menantic Leviling and the state of Menantic Leviling and the state of Menantic Menanti

nonites to Louisiana or any other State.

LEGISLATION: Endorsed the entire pro-

gram of the National Legislative Committee. gram of the National Legislative Committee. Asked passage of pending bills in State Legislature to provide for recording of veterans' discharge papers and to make November 11th a legal holiday. Asked State Legislature to appropriate sum necessary to classify the records of Louisiana's 80,000 service men by parishes, as well as alphabetically. alphabetically.

alphabetically.

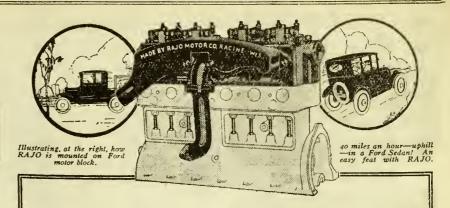
SLACKERS AND SEDITION: Urged that the Government take immediate steps to effect the return of Grover C. Bergdoll to the United States. Called for the prosecution of draft evaders. Asked that every Legion influence be brought to bear to keep Eugene V. Debs in prison until the expiration of his term.

VETERANS BUREAU: Requested department commander to appoint a committee to investigate charges against employes of the Veterans Bureau, Sixth District. Commended efforts of district manager of the Veterans Bureau to humanize the bureau's work. Recommended that a medical officer work. Recommended that a medical officer act as representative of the Veterans Bureau in each hospital, to judge, in conjunction with the medical board, the disability and ratings of patients coming before the

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY: Thanked the Women's Auxiliary for assistance given the Legion and expressed good wishes for the success of the newly-formed department organization of the Women's Auxiliary.

American Legion Addresses

All divisions of National Headquarters, the National Americanism Commission (Alvin M. Owsley, Acting National Director), and the Women's Auxiliary (Miss Pauline C. Curnick, National Executive Secretary); National Headquarters, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis,



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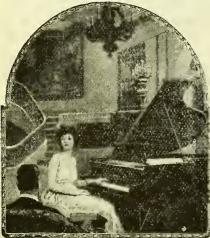
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November First, Three Years Ago

(Continued from page 6)

lery ammunition that could possibly be wanted (the Vth Corps alone laid in a stock of 341,000 rounds). The guns were brought forward into positions from which they could carry their barrage eight or nine kilometers back into the enemy's lines—a steady raking-over that ran from the Kriemhilde back clear across the Freya—and the gunners had time to locate their positions, establish their ranges, and learn their objectives within a reasonable time beforehand. In the last few days patches of good weather brought in airplane photographs which told us what we most wanted to know, and from them came artillery objective maps—latest editions hot from the press—which proved a thorough X-ray of the enemy's arrangement.

Last and most of all, we had strong and confident American divisions to send in against the doubting Boche. The Eightieth, Second, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth were willing to take on the Kriemhilde plus the Freya as a oneday job and the result showed that they had learned how to put such things over.

The result of all these things was that the Third Phase of the Meuse-Argonne, which began at 5.30 a.m. on November 1st, was a settled affair before nightfall. The story of that lively day is a brief one, as is apt to be the case when attacks drive forward according to sabdyla and with a supplying the sabdyla and supp cording to schedule and with complete

success.

Two hours before H hour all the guns in that particular part of France settled their fire down on the forward positions, which made the biggest bunching of hits in the A. E. F.'s batbiggest ting record for the season. Even so, two hours' fire cannot destroy wellconstructed earthworks, and deep trenches give real cover. When the attack moved forward, there were Boche machine gunners still alive in When the the forward positions—in front of Landres, at the Grand Carré farm, and in the deep pits to the east of it. What is more, they were willing to put up a fight, and did, after the habit of Boche machine gunners. But the barrage had told on them all the same, and the attack came too promptly and too hard. These machine gunners could make us start the day with a real fight, but they could not stop the Second Division, or the Eighty-ninth or the Ninetieth.

Catching the barrage again, the advance swept on. In the center the Second, once through the trenches, was faced by the hill north of Landres and by the Bois de Hazois on top of it, where it was welcomed by a second line of conscientious resisters. These were rushed like the first, and side by side with the Eighty-ninth the Second swept forward across the open rolling ground to Bayonville and Remonville. All across this stretch there were occasional machine guns, and the towns had been barricaded and strongly organized. But the attacking troops had learned to deal with machine guns without undue losses, without lingering over the job or checking the stride of their whole line, and at the hour fixed all three divisions moved on up the slope to the woods on the crest. These woods marked the line of the enemy's reserves and main artillery positions; machine

gunners took full advantage of the thick cover, and from the edge of the woods put up a lively resistance. But the heavy barrage, stiffened by 155's, had gone through the woods like a tornado. Following close on its heels, the attack swept on over machine guns and infantry, gathering in as it went artillerymen still fighting their guns.
By nightfall the Ninetieth Division

held the woods above Andevanne; the Eightieth the Bois de Barricourt; and the Second had reached the Bois de la Folie, nine kilometres beyond their improff that morning. The Barri-

court Crest was solidly in our hands.
It was not for any lack of trying that the Boche had seen his whole position broken down in a single day. Expectbroken down in a single day. Expecting our attack, he had put fresh divisions in line a day or two before, and had kept reserves near at hand. These, as well as a mixed first-aid force from various other divisions, he had thrown in rapidly in order to hold up our advance, and one division was hurried up from Stenay by motor bus. Much of his artillery had been placed well forward, and had delivered a vigorous counter preparation fire when the attack started, although some of it was delivered in the wrong place. He had organized his ground well and occupied it with all the strength he had; at every stage his men had fought, and everywhere, across the whole depth of the advance, they had an immense advantage of position.

But our barrage was too heavy and nace had been properly fixed. The its pace had been properly fixed. infantry had followed it perfectly and done their own work skilfully, and the whole attack had struck too rapidly and too hard for the Boche to stand up against it. He had done his best to do so, and at the end of the day was left not only with his position gone but with only the remnants of the force that had defended it.

On the extreme left our attack had been held up from the start by the trenches in front of Champigneulles, but the Eightieth Division had skilfully pushed forward its line, and on, so as to cover the five-mile flank left open by the advance of the Second. Further west the French Fourth Army had made some slight headway in one or two points, but at the end of the day the enemy still held the Brunhilde trenches along most of its front.

But the attack of our center-the Vth Corps plus the Ninetieth Division-had done the business for the whole enemy front west of the Meuse. In one day it had broken down the critical point in his line and punched a hole that could never be patched up. That night the Boche pulled out of his whole front to the westward, abandoning the Grandpré Forest and the Brunhilde line along the Aisne, and during the next day beat it to the north so rapidly that in places the pursuers lost all contact with the retreat. Further north, one long stretch of woods remained for a final stand this side of the Meuse, and along this line the enemy attempted to pull himself together. But the 1st of November had been

too severe a jolt. A daring night march of the Second Division pierced this projected line before the enemy thought we had reached it. During the next few

days the First and Forty-second swept on to the Sedan railroad, and our whole line reached the Meuse. Even here the enemy could not make a stand. On the last night of the war, the Vth Corps forced a crossing at Pouilly, and al-ready the IIIrd Corps had skilfully carried the attack east of the river and turned the line of the Meuse along which the retreating German Army was to make its last stand.

In their memoirs, Hindenburg and Ludendorff make no mention of the 1st of November. Remembering that the British, French and Belgian attacks in the north had been as successful as ours in the Meuse-Argonne, we can hardly blame them. They had good reasons for wishing to forget it.

In next week's issue Joseph Mills Hanson will supplement Mr. Thomas's article on the November 1st attack by describing the First Division's advance to Sedan, cutting the railroad which formed the German lateral line of com-munication and thereby achieving the supreme objective of the Battle of the Meuse-Argonne.

Keeping Step with the Legion

(Continued from page 8)

posits made by post members be kept in one sum in the bank, interest to be paid upon them at five percent and loans to be made from them to members of the post at eight percent. The difference between the five percent interest paid and the eight percent charged leaves a margin of three percent for operating expenses and dividends. All loans must be approved by the board of directors of the post loan association.

SOME buddy once remarked that the Legion's strength is in its back-bone and its jawbone. He meant that it isr.'t a bonehead outfit. Nobody ever doubted the Legion's ability to speak for itself, but a year or so ago it became evident that a lot of good speech was going to waste. Millions of words spoken on Legion subjects were like a river flowing on through a wilderness, plunging over an undiscovered falls, naking a lot of noise but not accomplishing anything in proportion to its po-tential power. Work of harnessing the streams of Legion oratory was then begun. National Headquarters author-ized the formation of the Creekers? ized the formation of the Speakers' Bureau—a powerhouse to extract all the latent energy from the organization's verbal Niagara Falls.

The early results achieved by the

Speakers' Bureau have been so successful that the bureau is to be expanded immediately, with branches in departments and posts. Every post is to have its jawbone squad. So is every department. The very best speakers developed in the posts and departments will

come under the direction of the National Speakers' Bureau.

The main purpose of this plan is to develop a large group of public speakers who will represent the Legion at meetings of the property of the public speakers. ings of other organizations or on public occasions. The Legion has many messages which it is trying to deliver to the general public. Posts ought to be busy



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right now on the Speakers' Bureau plan. The first thing to be done is to appoint a post committee to find out how many members can qualify as speakers. Many men who have never tried speaking before audiences prove unexpectedly good orators. A competition within the post, with all the members as judges, should reveal those best qualified for the oratorical shock troops.

Headquarters Bulletin 46, published elsewhere in this issue, gives full details on the Speakers' Bureau. It deserves careful study and prompt action from every post. With the compensation fight heading toward another critical period, with the holidays coming on, Legion orators ought to be getting their training now. Perhaps some of the posts which have already chosen their speakers will write to the editor of this magazine and tell how they did it. We'll be glad to pass their stories along.

I T'S always debatable whether the jawbone is mightier than the type-writer. So, while preparing for an oratorical campaign against the strongholds of public opinion, we ought not to forget to make use of the artillery of the printed page. Thousands of Legionnaires pass along their copies of The American Legion Weekly regularly to non-members, usually to citizens who did not serve but nevertheless are interested in what the Legion is doing.

This practice is worth adoption by every Legionnaire. It has immense and obvious possibilities. It not only acquaints a growing number of influential people with the Legion's plans and enlists their sympathies, but it also adds to the importance of the magazine as a national publication. Just incidentally, consider how important it would be from a business standpoint if the advertising manager could say to our national advertisers: "Every single copy of the magazine is read by more than one person; when you buy space with us you get double value." We can double the circulation of the magazine without getting a single new member if every Legionnaire will pass his magazine to somebody else after reading it.

Posts can help this movement along by collecting the copies from members and then distributing them among those who will be interested in them. A complete file should be in every public library. The magazine should be placed weekly in the hands of every newspaper editor and minister. Lawyers and bankers would also appreciate reading about the Legion. Systematic distribution of the magazine ought to make a lot of friends for the Legion among those who are in a position to help along our plans.

THE election on November 8th will be of especial interest in Ohio and New York. The people of Ohio will by their votes on November 8th determine whether Ohio veterans shall receive compensation. Fifteen States have already passed laws giving ex-service men compensation. In every State in which the people have voted on the issue, they have registered big majorities in favor of compensation. The people of Missouri were the last to express their wishes. They enacted a compensation bill on August 7th.

Ohio posts have been conducting a campaign in each community for the passage of the Ohio compensation measure. They have given the facts to

the public. Legionnaires outside Ohio, knowing that State's war record, will have every confidence that on November 8th Ohio will become the sixteenth compensation-paying State.

In New York, the electorate will decide whether ex-service men of that State shall be given preference in civil service appointments and promotions. It will be the first time this question has been submitted to the people. The New York posts, campaigning for the passage of the civil service amendment, have met with opposition from the powerfully-organized civil service employes. Nevertheless, they expect the measure will pass with an ample majority.

DUES are like taxes and insurance premiums. Nobody really enjoys paying them. Dues day always comes as a surprise to a lot of folks. It never is a surprise to the post adjutant and the post treasurer, who have to figure out some way of having on hand in the early weeks of the new year enough money to meet the post's quota of national per capita dues of one dollar for each member.

The first of the year is only eight weeks away and the systematic post already is planning to meet its 1922 payment. It knows that the post treasury must have on hand at the proper time enough money to meet the national and departmental per capita assessments, and it is not planning to depend wholly upon a prompt collection of dues from its membership to meet the obligation. Last year many far-sighted posts had in the post treasury sufficient funds to remit on January 1st the tax for their entire membership, having accumulated the necessary funds during the previous year. Others paid part, and in some instances all, of their per capita assessments with the proceeds of dances or other revenue-producing entertainments.

Customs differ so widely among the different departments and posts, both as to the amounts of the department and post dues and the means of raising them, that the discussion of these can be omitted here. But with the national per capita tax, practice is uniform. Under the scale fixed by the Second National Convention, it is the fixed responsibility of each post to remit one dollar to National Headquarters for each member it has on its books.

The one dollar per capita rate was fixed for 1921 by the Second National Convention in Cleveland last year. This is written on the eve of the Kansas City Convention, which possibly may make new rules governing the amount of the national per capita assessment and the methods by which it will be forwarded to National Headquarters. But no matter what the decision is, there will be the necessity of remitting a per capita assessment. So the forward-looking post is planning its financial affairs accordingly.

Incidentally, many of the most successful posts have demonstrated that they do not have to rely for revenue wholly upon dues. They have been able to accumulate large treasury funds by engaging in activities which, in addition to being profitable, increase their standing in their communities. The post that gives motion picture shows, stages its own plays, conducts excursions and picnics, gives dances, dinners and lecture courses, usually has a comfortable bank balance and meets its rent

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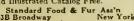
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and light and heat bills without strain." Of course, this never makes dues unnecessary. The point to be emphasized is that there is no reason why a progressive post should rely only upon its dues to meet its obligations.

In this connection, now is a good time to be thinking about business-like systems of post accounting. National Headquarters recommends that all post financial officers be bonded and that each post have its own auditing committee, that all post funds be deposited in a bank and all payments be made by voucher check. It is the same system that is used in public offices and by printed the same of the same system. vate business. It is a system which should be adopted in fairness to the officials the post elects to do its work.

EVERY member knows, of course, that his dollar of the national per capita assessment includes seventy-five cents which brings to him for one year THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—at an average cost of a cent and a quarter an issue. The other twenty-five cents goes for the support of National Headquarters and the various national activities of the Legion. Right now there is a special offer which enables new members to obtain THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY for the balance of 1921 and the whole of 1922 upon payment of \$1.25 as national dues, plus whatever dues are national dues, plus whatever dues are charged by the post or department to which the new member belongs. Officials are advised, however, that the entire amount of \$1.25 must be sent in now to National Headquarters, in taking advantage of this offer. Holding back the \$1 of 1922 dues while remitting the \$25 cents for the balance of this year 25 cents for the balance of this year is against the terms of the offer.

A Guest for the Night

(Continued from page 11)

how you said, 'What good is a cigarette without a match?' and I lighted one for you? Don't you remember how we talked all that day about how we hoped we'd stay wounded until they finished the silly old war and what we was going to do when we got back? My name's Brick."

"I remember," Chris answered, a lit-tle infected by his neighbor's enthusi-asm and feeling suddenly a great warmth around his heart and all over him the glow of an unreasoned sense of well-being. "And you said you were going to take to the road here and sell insurance? Did you do it?"

"No. I been sick most of the time. They say it's the gas they handed me at Saint Maheel. Anyway, I've been in and out of the hospitals and sort of bumming around."

There was a long pause, while each of them sat and pulled on their cigarettes. Campbell relived more of the war in five minutes than he had let himself think of in twelve months. It was

he who spoke next.
"I remember the whole thing now," he said. "I remember your telling me you were going to sell insurance and I told you my town and said if you ever struck that town to look me up and

struck that town to look me up and spend the night."

"You said you'd want me to be your guest for the night. You said it so fancy, the words stuck in my mind. They seemed so funny, coming from

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a lousy doughboy stuck in the mudand me a corporal at that. Corporal Brick!

The younger man put back his head and chuckled.

"My guest for the night," Campbell repeated slowly, and then his face twisted a little as he tried to smile back in the darkness. "Do you know, that's sort of funny, seeing how things are. If you spend the night with me you'll have to sleep here in the park. That's have to sleep here in the park. where I've been stopping lately."
"Huh," said his friend, cheerfully,

"I've been sleeping here since May.

"It's getting a bit too cold for it," Campbell went on as one neighbor to another, "but I've brought a couple of newspapers and they keep the wind out

of you."

He handed one over and the two ducked behind the bushes to pick out their beds. For a long while they lay and stared at the sky and smoked and talked of the things that had happened to each of them since the Argonne days.

"And say, buddy," the younger fel-low murmured as he snuggled closer to the ground and settled down to sleep, "in the morning, you come with me and I'll show you where they hand out a swell breakfast. I know all the ways there is of getting free food in this old town. Say," he added, with a grin in his voice, "you'll have to be my guest at breakfast." And he dropped off to a sleep that was troubled by fitful halfawakenings as the morning air grew chill.

When Brick awoke the sun was up and the sound of early workers up and abroad floated to them from the streets beyond the park. Campbell was awake and waiting for him and whiling away the time by reading the newspaper that he had slept in.
"Good morning," he said cheerfully,

Looking Across Main Street

for he had an illogical feeling that somehow his fortunes had taken a turn for the better. "Do you know what

date yesterday was?"

"Some time in September," said his friend, his voice still full of sleep.

"September 26th," Campbell told him

impressively.

Well, what of it?"

"Oh, nothing except that it was the third anniversary of that little ambu-lance ride of ours." He chuckled over his last cigarette and match by way of celebration and went on reading. In a moment he was laughing to himself.

"Well, what now? Found out it's your birthday or something?"

"No, but listen to this and see if it doesn't strike you as sort of funny, all things considered."

And he read this cable dispatch aloud:

AMSTERDAM, September 25 .- The Socialist writers on the local newspapers continue to chafe against the luxury and imperial pomp that surrounds William Hohenzollern in his exile. They are particularly bitter because the ex-Kaiser maintains a fine country house at Doorn with an ample staff of servants that must cost a small fortune and yet refuses to pay a single guilder in taxes to the Dutch government. He says he won't pay any taxes because he is in Holland against his will. The ex-Kaiser is still busy with his garden, and his second assistant secretary said today that the distinguished exile was much pleased because two samples of sweet-peas of his own growing had taken prizes at the Horticultural Exhibition. He is especially interested in sweet-peas and rhododendrons.

Brick took a long, final puff on his cigarette and chucked the butt into the bushes.

"Ain't that tough," he said, and got up to stretch himself. He noticed that Campbell was minded to sit moodily a little longer, but there was that breakfast waiting for samene who needed it fast waiting for someone who needed it. "Let's go," said ex-Corporal Brick.

SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

320 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED, CLOTH By Winfield Scott Hall, M. D. Ph. D. SEX FACTS MADE PLAIN

What every young man and
Every young woman should know
What every young husband and
Every young wife should know
What every parent should know

ailed in ailed in Table contents & commendations on request AMERICAN PUB. CO., 1189 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia

(Continued from page 7) What every young man and work on dull days, but when a circus

came to town, there was so much going

on I could do nothing.

When I go to a city, the rattle and roar and excitement are as great all the time as when the fire department makes a run in my home village. But I confess I do not care for it; even the excitement in my village finally became too great for me, and I am now living

more contentedly on a farm.

Still, I have seen a good deal of excitement in my time. In approaching Sidney, Tokio, Capetown, Bombay, Paris, London, I have heard gabbling and excited fellow-passengers rehearse stories they had heard of good things to eat and strange things to see, and nearly always they were disappointed in the reality. The city is a big bluff; you get less for your money there than anywhere else. I think steamship cooks set what writing men call the Gastronomic Pace, and that land cooks are content if they equal them, but the best and most wholesome meals I have ever eaten have been prepared in the I once attended a picnic in country. the remotest settlement in the country community in which I live. Every family in the neighborhood was represented in the dinner spread, and there wasn't a badly-cooked thing on the table.

I do not care for the chefs spoken of so reverently by city men. Food may be overdressed, as well as women, or idealism, or democracy. When we get the best there is, attempts to make it better become harmful.

I enjoy New York as a great spectacle, but I have never dined in one of its noted restaurants; I go to Childs. And this gentleman, by the way, has better restaurants in the provinces than he has in New York.

The smartest people I have ever known have lived in the country. neighbor of mine once accepted a job in a big city, and attracted so much favorable attention that he was compelled to return to our dullness to avoid delirium tremens; he was so good a fellow, and so smart, that the city men vied with each other in following him about and buying him rich food and drams not good for him. I have rarely heard this man mention a book, and my impression is that he quit school on encountering fractions, but how he knows the open book of the world! How well he knew the city after being there a few months, and how contentedly he remains at home now! I have several times offered to bet, without takers, that this country man can attend a banquet of the Gridiron Club in Wash-

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Two coats in one. One side handsome
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Takes the place of an expensive overcoat.
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few shirts to a customer on
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this simplified High School Course at home inida of twn yaars. Masts all requiraments for entrance to coll and the leading professions. This and thirty-six other pract sourses ara described in our Fraa Bullstin. Sand for it TODAY.

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a a SILVER DOLLAR it wears in the pocket. Here lahanea to get a watch you can ba proud of—a perfect. It is fitted in an UP-TO-DATE VERY THIN MODEL pand and GUR-RAVIESD by the factory; 7-15WEL because it is an aristocratical substantial of the same of the sam

among watches. Satisfaction Guarantaed.

HIGH GRADE GOLD filled chain to match with
each order. REMEMBER, this Special Offer is for
short time only; sand your name and address today and pay on artival only \$4.86. ELGIN SUPPLY CO., 2020 Chicago Aze., Dept. 94, Chicago, IlL. ington and capture it in competition with the city men who make up the membership.

I lately read a very good book entitled "Men Who Are Making America," and the fifty mentioned seem to have been selected with considerable ica," care. The great bulk of them were not only born poor, but on farms or in The great bulk of them were not small towns.

But I have never known a man born in a city to amount to much in the country. We have a few city men in our country town, and they are rather tiresome in giving us advice we never take, but they are not our leading men. Find, if you can, a man born in the city, and become so noted in the country that a scout found him and took him back.

A good, steady man will behave pretty well wherever you place him. But there is more in the city to force weak men off their feet. If one takes advantage of the many amusements in a city, he has not sufficient time left to attend to his work. In the country, from necessity, we soon learn the importance of going to bed early. Little goes on after eleven o'clock at night equal to being sound asleep.

The editor and founder of what I believe to be the best newspaper in the United States once told me he hired all his assistants from small towns, and the smaller the better. And these provincials are today producing a newspaper studied in every city in the coun-

try.
"A country man," this editor used to say, "may easily advance to everything of value in a city, but it is difficult for a city-trained man to acquire the simplicity, steadiness and naturalness of the country."

Plato has been widely heralded as the wisest man of all time; had he not wisest man of an time, had he not lived, declares Emerson, we should not have had a book with both sides of questions properly considered. But Plato never said a wiser thing than that observation of a modern who remarked the extreme difficulty of un-

scrambling eggs.

I have lived in country towns and on farms all my life, but did not recognize many of the people in the novel called "Main Street." The sales show Mr. Lewis has written a readable book, but his pictures are one-sided, as are those of Miss Tarbell in writing about the Standard Oil Company. Probably the favorite American joke concerns the stinginess of John D. Rockefeller, who has given away more money than any other man in history. Whatever else may be said about Mr. Rockefeller, it is admitted he has a wonderful faculty of seeing straight through a proposition and locating the substance of it. I should rather have Mr. Rockefeller's sense than his money, and that clear common sense of his was founded in the country, where he lived until he was fourteen years old.

The jokes about provincials seldom come from the really big men of the cities. Six railroad presidents lately attended a dinner in New York, and it turned out that all of them were born in the country. Seven out of ten of the really important men of New York could, if necessary, harness a team, hitch it to a wagon, and bring in a load of hay-and, with rain threatening, not be long about it.

The cities are necessary evils; they provide elevators for handling our grain and facilities for turning liveThe little matter of 15c will bring you the Pathfinder thirteen weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is a cheerful lilustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for people verywhere; an independent home paper that tells the story of the world's news in an interesting, understandable way. Now in its 20th year. This splendid National weekly supplies a long-felt want; it costs but \$1 a year. If you want to know what is going on in the world, this is your means. If you want a paper in From the your home which is reliable and wholesome; if you would appredate a paper which puts everything clearly, strongly, briefly, entertainingly—here it is. Splendid serial and short country of the pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad toinvest in new friends, The Pathfinder, 207 Langdon Sta., Washington, D.C.

An auto owner in each locality to least not always and introduced to the locality to least not always and introduced to the locality to least not always and introduced to the locality to least not always and introduced to the locality to least not always and interest not always are always and interest not always and interest not always and interest not always are always and interest not always are always and interest not always and interest not always are always and interest not always and interest not always are always and always are always are always and always are always and always are always are always are always are always and always are always are always are always and always are alway Mollinger Extra-Ply and Card Tires. Make hig money part or full time. No capital or experience needed. Sample Sections Furnished. GUARANTEED MONE 8,000 & 10,000 MILES
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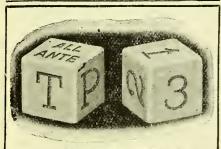
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The "VEE BEE BABIES"

Small Size ⁹/₁₆. Just Out!

If your dealer can't supply you send 25 cents and a 2 cent stamp to

Everybody is playing the new VEE BEE Dice Game. It's a game with a real kick! Get a set today and spring it onyour friends. Only 25c. Beautiful high grade ivory-grained dice. Original % inchesize still 50c plus 2c postage plus 2c postage

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Ocalers and Johhers: Write for prices. A bigger seller than the top. Act quickly. This game is spreading like wildfire.

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FREE TRAPPERS' SUPPLIES Send today for Free Special Plan for getting

all or large part of your Trapping Outfit FREE. Write also for Free subscription to TRAPPERS' EXCHANGE, monthly magazine full of trapping secrets. BIGGS pays Highest Prices for Furs. WRITE TODAY.

E. W. BIGGS & CO., 290 Biggs Building, Kansas City, Mo.

stock into hams and steaks; they have warehouses, and hotels and theatres to entertain us when we are unavoidably detained overnight, but they are not the best places in which to live. Great cities are called the hives of industry. They are also hives of idleness, of shiftlessness, of bad ideas.

Help Your Disabled Buddy

THE queries printed below are from disabled men endeavoring to get in touch with comrades whose aid is necessary to substantiate claims for government com-pensation. Readers providing the infor-mation sought will be helping a buddy in distress. This magazine will print further distress. This magazine will print further queries from men seeking proofs of dis-abilities incurred in service, but can do so only after the usual means of obtaining the information have failed.

Brasher, Joe, McComb, Miss., needs affidavit from Pvt. Robert Ford who went overseas with 38th Div. and returned with 29th Div.

BRUNNER, JEAN A., 80 Sunnyside ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., wants addresses of men who knew Henry Zimmermann, Hq. Go., 309th F. A., while at Camp Dix, N. J.

LEMINGS, E. M., 316 Choctaw st., Alva, Okla., wants to get in touch with Capt. Meggs, Lt. Brown, M. C., Sgt. Tippie and Sgt. Weedon, all of 4th M. P. Co.

LILLMAN, JOHN F., U. S. Marine Hosp. No. 5, 4141 Clarendon ave., Chicago, wants to hear from Sgt. James Gamble, 80 Co., 6 Marines, and Capt. Wethered Woodworth, same outfit.

Loy, James A., 715 S. Market st., Winchestr, Va., wants to locate Capt. R. C. or R. E. Dugan, Co. E, 16 Ry. Eng.

MCCAY, ROBERT B., Adjutant, Sunbury, Pa., Post wants to hear from Cpl. Gildea of 2d Co. Art. Park attached temporarily to 1st Div. Affidavit needed to prove Howard Gingrich was gassed on St. Mihiel front.

MADDOX, DEWEY, National Home for Disabled Soldiers, National Military Home, Kans., wants names of former members of Btry F, 45 C. A. C., to obtain affidavits for compensation claim.

MANUS, ALFRED B., Lester Harris Post, National Sanatorium, Johnson City, Tenn., wants addresses of Capt. Lester Thompson, 1st Sgt. Bender, Mess Sgt. Adstrom and Co. Clerk Domphy, all of Co. I, 41 Inf.

MILLER, JOHN, U. S. P. H. S. Hosp. No. 34, East Norfolk, Mass., wants to hear from comrades who knew him overseas in Squad 14,

Anti-Aircraft Bn.

Moss, H. R., 550 Palo Alto ave., Palo Alto, Calif., wants to get in touch with 2d Lt. Campbell, in charge 2d Bn. Intelligence Section, 146 Inf., in Baccarat sector; Lt. Smith, in charge same section in Meuse-Argonne, and Sgt. Donald Baum, same section. Information needed to obtain compensation for John H. Watson, now patient in hospital at Palo Alto.

PATIENT IN NOSPITAL AT PAIO ALTO.

POWELL, CHARLES, 2446 N. Grand ave., St.
Louis, Mo., wants to hear from former members of 341 F. A., especially medical detachment.

REEKS, CHARLES W., Route 2, Paragould,
Ark., wants to hear from Robert E. Pierce,
and Elmer R. Daering, 47 Co., 12 Rec. Bn.,
162 Depot Brigade, Camp Pike, Ark., or other
members of company.

Shulter William Process.

members of company.

SHULER, WILLIAM PRESTON, ex-2d Lt., Vet. Corps., needs affidavits from following men who were detailed with him aboard S. S. Ternate, left Newport News for Bordeaux with lorses Nov. 23, 1918: Pvts. Felix H. Briley, Paul E. Clark, Raymond Odel, George W. Knight, Sherman M. Gould. Write Barritt Galloway, Adjutant, Oklahoma City, Okla.

SMITH, WILLIAM E., New Haven Post, 184 York st., New Haven, Conn., needs address of 2d Lt. Monohan, Co. E, 802 Pioneer Inf.

TEMPLIT, EDMOND P., Napoleonville, La., wants address of Maj. Burrs, M. C., Base Hosp., Camp Beauregard, La., and Cpl. Henry Welch, Co. E, 156 Inf., later transferred to Utilities Det., Q. M. C., Camp Beauregard.

THOMPSON, MARSHALL J., 765 N. Belview pl., Indianapolis, Ind., needs affidavits from Lt. Gunn, the first sergeant, or other members of Co. A, 154 Inf.

WALDAUER, ABE D., 815 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., seeks affidavits of death in battle of Pvt. Vannoy McCain from former members of Co. M, 327th Inf. Affidavits needed to obtain insurance for mother of deceased.

wedgetch, J. K., Adjutant, Edward B. Rhodes Post, Soldiers and Sailors Club, Tacoma, Wash., desires to get in touch with Ernest E. Fahlin and Frank McDermott, both of 361st Inf., to obtain insurance for mother of comrade killed







Tricks, all for a dime. Coin (no stamps). Address I U - CLAXO TRICK CO., Dept. A. L. New Haven. Conn.





than three shirts to a customer. F. V. Frankel, Dept. 811-D, 353 51h Avenue, New York City

All Dressed Up—But No Place to Go

You'd hardly know "Buddy in the Barrel" now—He's made orderly for the C. O.

All dressed up-but no place to go.

If things keep up as is, he'll need an o.d. pill for his eye trouble—the sore eyes which he'll get from looking over our advertising pages in search of amusement advertising.

In the service he got the habit of going to the movies, so he naturally looks in his Weekly now for the names of some of the latest screen dramas. Nothing percolating! In months, we haven't had but one advertisement from a motion picture firm. Despite his full equipment of glad rags, Buddy's back is to the wall,

Yet if any one needs entertainment, it is he— For in the army days he was always going some place—and he'll always want to be going somewhere now.

He's the man without an amusement—cash in his jeans and no place to get action.

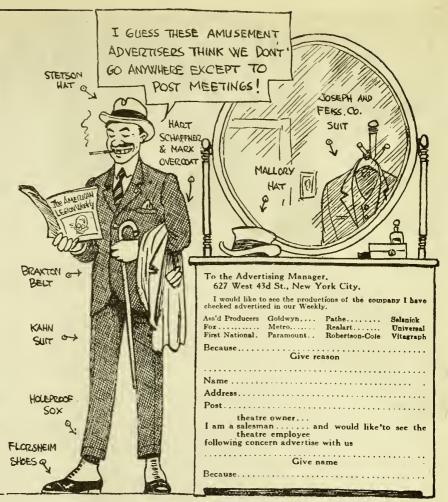
What will he go and see? Whither shall we send him?

The little coupons will help to make him happy—

For if several thousand buddies speak up with them, the national advertisers of movie productions will see that he has been done an injustice.

How many of our readers own movie theatres -or work in them? Letters from you will be very helpful.

All ready along the firing lines—With coupons—Load! Fire at will!



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"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm beltif in the value of our magazine—The American Legion Weekly—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we destre to see in It will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the Weekly—we hereby pledge our support and our patronag, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—The American Legion Weekly."

Besolution passed unanimously at the Second

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

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Jenkins Music Co.	19
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them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO AND VVV THREE STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VVVV FOUR STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

We do not knowingly accent false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," Issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in The American Legion Weekly.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.



At last, a way to get joyous fun from your exercise! "Daily Dozen," devised by famous football coach who helped thousands of business men to keep fit during the war, now on fascinating phonograph records. You get TRIAL RECORD FREE.

ALTER CAMP, Yale's famous football coach, who is famous throughout the nation for his keeping-fit methods for business men, has put joy into gymnastics-fun into keeping well—for busy men and women.

If you have ever pushed dumb-bells, swung Indian clubs, or hoisted chest weights—week after week in a gymnasium—you know what a stale, monotonous task that kind of exercise can be.

Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen" exercises—set to music—are a different proposition! Yale's great football coach has trained so many winning teams that he knows how to prevent "staleness"—knows how to make keeping young fascinatingly interesting!

And he has done it—in his famous "Daily Dozen" which he has now set to irresistible music.

Mr. Camp devised these twelve remarkable

exercises during the war, in response to the appeal of the commandant of one of the great naval training stations. The commandant wanted something better and more interesting than the regular "Swedish setting-up exercises," which produced stale-ness in the men, and he thought Says "God Bless Walter Camp"

Walter Camp ought to be able to supply it if anybody could.

A Tip From a Tiger

The naval officer's letter set Mr. Camp to thinking. It struck him that what was needed was a series of exercises to take the place of the natural activity of the Indian or any other uncivilized man. He realized that the man of to-day is just as much a "caged animal" as a tiger in a menagerie, and that the average man's way of living weakens the nuscles of the chest and abdomen. What did the tiger do for exercise? Mr. Camp went to the Bronx Park Zoo to find out. He found that the tiger was always husy stretching and twisting and turning his body, his trunk; he was exercising the very muscles that tend to become weak when an animal is kept in a cage, or a man in an office.

weak when an animal is kept in a cage, of the control of the care in an office.

Then Mr. Camp saw where all systems of calistenic exercises have been weak—they develop the arms and legs, which are not so important, but scarcely develop the trunk at all. The result was that he worked out the "Daily Dozen." This is why these remarkable exercises have produced such amazing results for every man, woman and child who has used them;—they put the hody

through exactly those movements which are needed to dévelop the trunk muscles and keep them at "concert pitch"—yet they do it without tiring the hody or becoming monotonous.

Make Exercise a Pleasure

Away with long, tedious exercises! With Walter Camp's new way, it takes only ten minutes, or less, to go through the whole "Daily Dozen," and when you do them to music, with a splendid voice on the record giving the commands, this ten minutes hecomes the most pleasant and fascinating time of the whole day. Twelve simple exercises cover everything required to keep you in the pink of condition.

You will receive handsome charts, with actual photographs showing exactly the move to make at each command. It is simple as A-B-C. You will enjoy every minute and feel thoroughly refreshed.

Makes You Fit

Here are some

"I just want to add my word of enthusiasm to the many others regarding your wonderful records. They have filled a long felt want. Being a professional vocalist, using my hrain to the utmost, you can readily understand what it means to have a 'way to exercise muscles that are not used ordinarily. For the first time in months, I might say years, I can relax at night

years, I can relax at night and sleep. God hless Walter Camp and the Health Builders, say I''— Mabel Corlew Smith, New York, N. Y.

lakes You Fit one of the valuable things the "Daily Dozen" may do for you. They should soon produce a strong, supple "corset" of muscle about your waist; your chest will he enlarged and your wind improved; your over- or under-weight should be corrected. These exercises go straight at the causes of many annoying little ailments, that keep you from feeling fit. A good many headaches, for example, will yield to a few repetitions of the exercise called "The Grasp."

These remarkable exercises are wonderful for business men, and equally wonderful for women and children. They furnish the best possible method of reducing extra weight, for the music makes the needed exercise fascinatingly interesting.

Used by Officials in · · War

During the War, Walter Camp taught the "Daily Dozen" to mem-

hers of the Cahinet in Washington, and to many other officials—mcn like Charles M. Schwab and Franklin Roosevelt, men who had to do a vastly increased amount of work without breaking down. The "Daily Dozen" kept whole organizations "on their toes" for extra production.

And now these fascinating exercises have been made still more pleasurable hy heing set to music—on phonograph records. Every morning or evening you can go through them to catchy

music that makes you want to start and do them all over again.

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You can see for yourself what Walter Camp's ew Way to Exercise will do for you-without.

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